The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,009 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1887.

LIBRARY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the S. S. Bokhara leaving on the 31st May, and during the south-west monsoon, the LAUNCH to convey passengers to the English Mail Steamers WILL LEAVE the COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1887.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
L BOKHARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	31st May
— ASSAM	3041	500	W. A. Wheler	7th June
L SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th „
M AUSTRALIA	3661	600	R. F. Briscoe	21st „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th „
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	27th May.
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports; for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340,
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st June.	20th July.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4600	650	1st June.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	3500	551	10th „
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	25th „
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	556	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, May 27, 1887.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE splendid s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on the 2nd June, and passages can now be secured. The saloon and state-rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

NDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russel	4th June.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th „
s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	Capt. T. Knox	11th July
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 28th, 1887. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4,100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 30th June. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 472 tons, on FRIDAY, June 3rd 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 6th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 30, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

A most delicious Smoke.
Rs. 2-12 per box.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EYE PRESERVERS AND SPECTACLES.

LOW IN PRICE, BUT OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

EYE PRESERVERS, with eye-pieces of carefully selected and perfect glass, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoked.

	Rs.	a.
RAILWAY SPECTACLES, fine wire gauze side, with or without velvet border, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3	8
Do. do. more strongly made and of superior finish	7	0
SPOON SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	3	0
Do. do. Nickelled folding frames.	4	8
PLAIN, SPECTACLE SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3	0
GOGGLES, with fine wire gauze sides, velvet border, and elastic head band, per pair	2	4
HORSE SHOE SHAPE, with side pieces, per pair	5	0
Do. mounted in gold, single pin	30	0
Do. turn pin	34	0
SPECTACLES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.		
CONCAVE, for the relief of Short Sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	6	0
Do. deeply concave, Nos. 13 and 14	7	0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20	0
Do. do. turn pin	25	0
Do. curl side for riding	13	8
CONVEX, for the assistance of aged or long sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair.	6	0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20	0
Do. do. turn pin	25	0
Do. do. curl side for riding	13	8
EYE-GLASSES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.		
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	3	4
Do. deeply Concave, Nos. 13 and 14	4	8
DOUBLE (SPRING FOLDERS), mounted in Tortoise Shell, with gilt Steel Spring, Concave or Convex, per pair	7	0
Do. in gold frame	22	8
EYE-GLASSES AND CATARACT SPECTACLES, with Lenses of purest Glass.		
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	1	8
Do. double spring folders, without frames, per pair	3	0
CATARACT SPECTACLES, in blued steel frames, numbered from + 10 to + 20, Dioptric Strength increasing with the numbers per pair	6	0

EYE SHADES, DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, ARTIFICIAL ANIMALS' AND BIRDS' EYES.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LACE CURTAINS.

CURTAIN RINGS.
BRASS POLES.
CURTAIN CHAINS.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION. Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row,

SOUND CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs.	as.	Pints. Rs.	as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs.	as.	Pints. Rs.	as.
10	12	6	0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."	10	12	6	0
10	12	6	0	BORDEAUX A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10	12	6	0
13	8	7	8	PETIT MEDOC Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13	8	7	8
17	0	10	0	SUPERIOR MEDOC Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17	0	10	0
22	0	12	0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	22	0	12	0
27	0	15	0	CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	27	0	15	0
34	0	18	0	CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	34	0	18	0

CLARET IN WOOD

We would draw attention to the following:—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead Rs.	190
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	„ „	190
PETIT MEDOC	„ „	220
SUPERIOR MEDOC	„ „	280

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.
Dosotti.
T. Cloths.
Shirting.
Chowka.
Dammer.
Guzzee.
Kharwa.
Tent Drills.
Tent Sheeting.
Indigo Press Cloths.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.
Checked Dusters.

Dhotees.
Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
"Jharun" Checks.
Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
Brown Army Blankets.
Followers' Blankets.
Scarlet Bed Blankets.
Horse Blankets.
Coolee and Ice Blankets.

Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Greatcoat Cloths.
Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Superior Checked Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
Floor Cloths. } In neat designs and colours.
Cretonnes.
Fancy Prints. }
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampania Suits.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,

Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.
Havresacks.
Durries.
Kit Bags.

Turbans.
Turban Fringes.
Newar.
Gold Lace Chevrons.

Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

SPECIALITIES FOR EVENING WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE have a specially choice selection of the following goods manufactured to our special order, neat and new designs for present season, comprising:—

			Rs.	a.
Navy Blue and Black Balbriggan Socks, Embroidered Fronts, Silk Spots, &c.	...	per pair	2	12
Black Lisle Thread Socks, Plain and Embroidered Silk Clocks	...	„	2	12
do. Spun Silk Socks, Embroidered Self and Coloured Clocks	...	„	5	0
do. Pure Silk Socks, very rich quality, Embroidered Self and Coloured Clocks	...	„	10	8
do. do. do. Embroidered Fronts, a splendid variety	...	„	11	8
White Kid Gloves, 2 buttons	...	„	2	8
Best Paris do.	...	„	3	8
Lavendar Kid Gloves	...	„	3	0
Straw Kid do. Sewn Black	...	„	3	0
White Cambric Bows from ¾ to 1¼	...	per doz.	9	0
do. do. Ties, fine quality, all widths	...	„	6	0
do. Tape or Solid Ties	...	„	7	8
18 carat Gold Studs, Links, &c., complete in set, silk lined case, original and unique designs, from	...		30	0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King Whitehall, St.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop Claw-set Rings	from Rs.	150
Diamond do. Gipsy Rings	„	160
Diamond 3 Brilliants Claw-set Rings	„	120
Diamond 3 do. Gipsy Rings	„	130
Diamond Single Stone Claw-set Rings	„	80
Diamond do. do. Gipsy Rings	„	90

Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond and Sapphire Rings.
Diamond and Emerald Rings.
Diamond and Turquoise Rings.
Diamond and Opal Rings.
Diamond and Pearl Rings.

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs.	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	„	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	„	675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	„	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	„	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	„	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	„	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	„	1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO., LD.

Increase of Capital by Rs. 5,00,000 by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

THE Shareholders of the above Company having, at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 21st April, sanctioned an increase of the Capital of the Company from 5 to 10 Lakhs by the issue of a further 5,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, and decided that applications for the same be invited simultaneously from the present Shareholders and the general public, reserving only priority of allotment to the former, NOTICE is hereby given that information regarding the terms on which the new Shares are to be issued will be furnished on application to

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

SIR PHILIP GREY EGERTON.

LADY EGERTON and I have stayed in this Hotel for a week and were very satisfied with the attention and management.
22nd January, 1887.

This Hotel is I think the best in Bombay. The Manager and the Servants are very obliging and attentive.

C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE,
28th November, 1886. Chief Commissioner, C. P.

COLONEL BADDOCK.

A Comfortable Hotel and the Manager always obliging. The new Rooms are cool and clean.
10th November, 1886.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "MERKA" will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 3rd June.

For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Biennial General Meeting of the Donors and Subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary will be held at the residence of the late Sett Jehangirji Nasarvanji Wadia, No. 5, Parsee Bazar Street, on MONDAY, the 6th June next, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Balance Sheet and the Report of the Managing Committee for the years 1885 and 1886.
2. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the years 1887 and 1888.
3. To appoint a Member in place of Mr. Jehangir C. Jehangir Readymoney, who retires by rotation from the Managing Committee, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment in the Managing Committee in accordance with clause 29th of the Trust Deed of this Institution of Mr. Jerajbhai Peerbhai in place of the late Haji Karim Mohmed Soliman, as one of the Members and Trustees of the funds of the Dispensary.

By order of the Managing Committee,
RASTOMJEE MERWANJEE MASTER,
Sec., Bombay Native Dispensary.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of June 1887, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1886.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st May, 1887.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 11th June, 1887, both days inclusive.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the Week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of drawing and retailing TODDY in the Bijapur District, including Jikoti Thana, from 1st August 1887 to 31st July 1888. The privilege will include the right of importing Toddy free of Duty from the Moglai for sale within the District.

Tenders must be for the whole District and must reach the Collector of Bijapur not later than NOON on 20th JUNE 1887. They must be enclosed in sealed packet bearing the superscription "Toddy Farm Tenders."

Tenders must specify the minimum revenue on account of tree tax guaranteed to Government for the term stated. In addition to the tree tax the licensee will be responsible for all charges for numbering and marking trees licensed to be tapped and for the payment of interest and penalties to which he may become liable under his license.

The tree tax will be at the rate of Rs. 3 for each cocoa tree and at the rate of Rupee one for each date tree and wild palm. In addition to the tree tax a fee of one anna per tree will be levied on tapped trees standing in Government waste or unoccupied Numbers and in Forest Reserves, which extra fees will be credited to Land or Forest Revenue.

The Acting Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and no license will issue without the sanction of the Commissioner of Abkari.

Tenders will be opened in public at NOON on 20th JUNE 1887 by the Acting Collector at his office at Bijapur.

The successful Tenderer will be required to furnish satisfactory security for the performance of the terms of the license.

Copies of the license may be seen, and further particulars will be furnished on application by the Acting Collector.

E. J. EBDEN,
Acting Collector.

Bijapur, May 28, 1887.

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GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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Please send me half-a-pound of the Sulphate and a like quantity of the Tartarate for use in this hospital.—I am, &c.

(Signed) A. N. HOJEL, Surg.-Major,
Physician in charge, European Genl. Hospital,
Bombay, 7th Nov. 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dák.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* THE PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dáks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Aimere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bmbay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieseral.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa.*
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasauli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahore (through Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD ...	Railway Station.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co., and Rall Bros.
LONDON	G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludlet, Circus E. C.; Proctor & Co., Oxford-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Timber Works—

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In small lots to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the executor of the will of the late Mrs. PAGE, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st floor), To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, at 1 p.m., household furniture, consisting of round, writing, dining, dressing and wash-hand tables, sideboard, hatstand, easy, folding, and arm and without arm chairs, bookshelf, meat safe, single cots with beds, towel horses, dressing glasses, teapoys, table and hanging lamps, glassware, crockery, plated cruet frame, spoons and forks, knives, bath-room furniture, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th June, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, handsome pictures, China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Adjutant C. KEMBALL.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises by order of the Superintendent of the Dock—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

SALE OF Landed Property at Musjid Bridge, South street, on the Elphinstone Land Estate.

On TUESDAY, the 7th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Nowrojee Manockjee Daroowalla, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Tricumjee Murarjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 9th day of April, 1886. All that piece of leasehold ground together with the messuages, dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the Elphinstone Land Estate, at Musjid Bridge, South-street, in the subdistrict of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, containing by admeasurement 231 and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Mamabai, widow of Bharmul Purbut, on the west by the property of Curmally Soorjee, on the north by the Musjid Bridge, South-street and on the south by the Surat Street, and which dwelling-house and warehouse are assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 5340 and 5349 and street No. 3234 and 47, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Tricumjee Morarjee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 31, 1887.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
East India Merchants and Commission
Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E.C.

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TENDERS are invited for the construction (above plinth), of two new SINGLE STOREY BLOCKS of BARRACKS on the North and South Flanks, of existing R. A. Barracks at Colaba, under the following sub-heads:—

I.—Masonry, &c.
II.—Doors and Windows.
III.—Roofing.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 3, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on the 10th June 1887, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, B. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 20th May 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

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BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS................	Rs. 4-8 per dos.
PINTS..................	„ 2-12 „

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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SUPERIOR OLD
HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

SHIPPED by Alexandre et Cie, of Barbezieux, to the late Firm of B Warburton and Co., as supplied to Messes and Clubs, &c., one, two, three and four diamonds, at Rs. 26, 30, 34, and 38 per dozen, respectively.

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

Jules Lennox and Co.'s Anchor Brand, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Em. LaGrange and Co.'s 3 Cock Brand, at Rs. 18 „ „

The above prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
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NOTICES.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
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WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.

COUPER & TOSH,
Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Thunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metalic Packing.

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HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

		Rs.	a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1	0
Mixed Teas	„	0	12
Pekoe Souchong........................	„	0	10
Gunpowder	„	0	10
Souchong	„		

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 80 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

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PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION.—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co. Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co. Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras, Messrs. Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kasaulei.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Simoom (s), and Talevera (ship), from Cardiff ; Sumatra (s), Yembo ; Kohinur (s), Calcutta ; and Australia (s), London.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi ; Westbourne (s), Genoa ; Chupra (s), Coast and Calcutta ; and Venetia (s), Singapore and Hongkong.

Polo.—There will be no polo to-day.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 21st inst. shows a decrease of Rs. 49,572 in receipts.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Abeona, Friary and Tockwith and the s.s. St. Albans and Australia entered on the 29th and 30th respectively, and the s.s. Stella left, the Dock on the 29th.

Overloading a Boat.—Suddoo Kaleah, tindal of a native boat, was yesterday convicted, by Mr. P. Ryan, of carrying 27 passengers in his boat in excess of the number for which it is licensed. He was fined Rs. 10.

Maharani Ice Company, Limited.—The directors' report and statements of accounts made up to the 31st March 1887 were submitted to the meeting, after which resolutions were passed adopting the report, &c.

Attempted Suicide.—Soomba Rutna, a Marwarree shroff, living at Mombadavie, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having, on Saturday last, attempted to commit suicide by voluntarily administering to himself a quantity of opium. Accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and he was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and further to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

March	Bright	M. Curry.
Operatic Selection	Maritana	Wallace.
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote.
Cavatina	The Star of Bethlehem	Adams.
Galop	Polo	Martin.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

An Old Offender.—Sooltan Abdoola, against whom there appeared a register of ten previous convictions, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with attempting to steal a gold ring, valued at Rs. 20, from the person Owdajee Ramjee while he was lying asleep, on Sunday night last, on the footpath near the Carnac Road Railway overbridge. The accused was arrested by a policeman doing duty there while in the act of committing the deed. He admitted his several previous convictions and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Rama Luximon, a labourer of no fixed place of residence, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a gold nose ring, valued at Rs. 9-8, the property of Bheema women, from her residence at Funneswady, on the 19th instant. On the date in question accused visited the complainant, and on the following morning she missed the nose ring and suspected that the accused had stolen it. The matter being reported to the police, accused was arrested at Guywady on Saturday last, whereupon he admitted that he had sold the ring to a goldsmith. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Hurnee woman was yesterday convicted, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing a pair of silver armlets, valued at Rs. 50, the property of Cooshni woman, from her residence at Doorgadavie Street, on the20th instant. The complainant and accused occupied apartments in the same house. On the date in question the pair of armlets ware missed from complainant's room. The accused absconded, and on being arrested at Falkland Road, confessed her offence. She had sold the articles to another woman, from whom they were recovered. Pleading guilty to the charge she was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Arrival of H. H. the Gaekwar.—H. H. Syajee Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by her Highness the Ranee Saheb, Mr. F. A. H. Elliott, his tutor, Colonel F. G. Berkeley, Ukhaji Rao, H. H.'s Uncle, Ramchunder Damnesker, Sooba of Amrale, Luximon Juggonath and a few followers, arrived at the Grant Road Railway station yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, having been conveyed by special-train from Baroda on Sunday night. The arrival of his Highness was unofficial and therefore unostentatious. Amongst those at the station to meet his Highness were Messrs. Vundravundass Purshotumdass, Veerchund Deepchund, Rahimtoolah Khairaz, Bulvuntrao Venayek Shastri, Rao Saheb Vishnoo Punt Mule, Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdass, Pestonjee Dorabjee Khandallawalla, private secretary to the Gaekwar, and a crowd of other native gentlemen. On the arrival of the train at the station which was fully twenty minutes behind time, his Highness remained seated in the state saloon until the ladies of his household had been carried from the carriage in a palanquin to a covered carriage in waiting. He than entered another carriage, and accompanied by two of his courtiers, and escorted by a detachment of his own mounted bodyguards, drove to the bungalow of Messrs. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee and Vundravundass Purshotumdass, situated at Mahaluxmi, which has been placed at his disposal during his short stay here. His Highness leaves by to-day's mail for Europe.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned quarterly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when the following members were present :—Capt. H.O. Selby, chairman ; Sir Frank H. Souter ; Capt. G. W. Martin ; Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban ; Drs. Thomas Blaney and Cowasjee Hormusjee ; Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, Harold R. King, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasjee Dady Limjee, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Shivjee Dhurmajee, and Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, the chair was given to Captain Selby.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee moved that the following resolution of the Town Council be recorded :—That the report of the Finance Committee, dated 25th instant, be adopted :—" That the Town Council's Resolution No. 1960, dated 23rd March 1887, recommending that the Municipal loan accounts work should be performed departmentally and a superintendent of such loan branch be appointed be now rescinded. That the Corporation be informed that the Bank of Bombay is now prepared to undertake the whole work of payment of the interest on all the Municipal loans at a commission of Rs. 4,000 per annum upon each crore of rupees issued by the Municipality ; and will further undertake the duties of renewing, consolidating, sub-dividing and issuing renewed bonds without any additional charge to the Municipality, a fee of one rupee for each renewed bond issued being levied by the Bank from the holder, and a similar fee being charged to the holder for registering each document of title, these fees being credited to the Bank. That the Bank will provide the daily amount required for payment of interest, recouping itself by debit to the Municipality at the close of the day. That, under these circumstances, the Corporation is informed that the Council's Resolution, as above, is cancelled ; and that the Municipal Commissioner has been authorized to enter into arrangements with the Bank of Bombay for the payment of interest on the terms above stated."

Mr. Dosabhoy congratulated the Corporation on the favourable terms obtained from the Bank of Bombay. But for the trouble taken by Mr. Ollivant to devise means for creating a loan branch, the old arrangements with the Bank might have continued as before.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker also congratulated the Corporation on the saving of Rs. 1,740 per annum, which would be made under the new arrangement with the Bank. It had been proposed to have the departmental agency for five years, and therefore, the saving made to the Municipality by the new arrangement with the Bank came to a total of Rs. 8,700. There would also be a further saving as represented by the difference between the cost of employing a departmental agency and the amount represented by the Bank's commission on interest paid on loans falling short of two crores of rupees. He had already shown in a paper prepared by him that the saving on that account alone would come to Rs. 13,000 and odd, which, added to the saving of Rs. 8,700, went to make up a total saving of nearly Rs. 22,000 to the Municipality by accepting the Bank's proposals. The Corporation was indebted to the Bank of Bombay for the judicious spirit displayed by them in this business.

Dr. Cowasji : Oh ! no, they make money out of it.

Mr. Javerilal replied it was true that they did. But if they had not come forward with a liberal proposal, the Municipality would have been obliged to keep a departmental agency, and all the saving which they had now been able to make would have been lost. Mr. Javerilal added that it would be no breach of any official secret to say that Mr. Ollivant had told him that on a further consideration of the matter he had found himself in the wrong, and that the light thrown on the question had enabled him to see that the new arrangement would be in the interests of the Municipality.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji observed that this was a question in regard to which they might say " All's well that ends well." The original proposal of Mr. Ollivant was good in itself, and had only to be abandoned for the new arrangement that had been obtained in consequence of it.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner pointed out that Mr. Ollivant had only altered his mind, on the Bank altering their own proposal.

Mr. Bomonji P. Master complained that the whole correspondence on the subject was not before the Corporation.

Mr. Dosabhoy urged that if the initiative in the matter had not been taken by Mr. Ollivant, the saving would not have been effected.

The proposition was then put and carried unanimously.

The meeting was called for three o'clock, but had to wait for a quorum till half-past three. The number then was just sufficient to make up a quorum for transacting the business of a special general meeting which was called for that afternoon. But two of the members having left the hall while the above discussion was going on, the meeting had to be adjourned for want of a quorum till Thursday next.

PRESENTATION TO MR. J. R. DUXBURY

This morning an address is to be presented to Mr. J. R. Duxbury, traffic manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who has held the position for not less than 20 years. The address is the composition of Mr. Sorabji Kuverji Tasker, the author of the Persian addresses in honour of the Queen-Empress, the Marquis of Ripon, H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and other notabilities. The address is in Persian and speaks of " this precious gem of the English soil, known to all by the auspicious name of Jonathan E. Duxbury." It testifies in terms of the highest praise to his ability and integrity, and tells of the high esteem in which he was held by his subordinates. Subjoined to the address are the signatures of Messrs. Gulabbhai Narotamdas Nagarseth, Dwarkadas Lallubhoy, head shroff and merchant, Rao Bahadoor Jagjeewandas Khushuldas, late Deputy Collector and at present president, Surat City Municipality, Oodechund Itchachand, high merchant, Rao Shaeb Mancharam Ghelabhoy, editor and manager of the *Gujerat Mitra*, Ishvardas Jugjivandas, store director, Jafferally S and W Company, Limited, Keshavlal Kallyanji, cotton merchant, Sunderlal Bukhandas, merchant, Chundulal Mathuradas, Sub-Judge, (Hindus), K. B. Davar Rastomjee K. Mody, Dastour Rustomjee Jamshedjee, high priest of the Parsees, Dastoor Nusserwanjee Kaikhushro, high priest of the Parsees, Doctor Manockjee, Messrs. Manchershaw Pallonjee, secretary, Praja Hitvardhak Sabha, and head master, Mission High School, K. B. Doctor Dossabhoy Pestonjee, K. B. Cooverjee Cowasjee, late Deputy Collector, Shapoorjee Barjorjee Fraser, Khan Saheb Nanabhoy Cavasjee, city police inspector, K. B. Darasha Dossabhoy, Huzur Deputy Collector, (Parsees), Mr. Gulam Baba, Khan Saheb Baru Mir Ajmudin, Khan Saheb, Mir Massoonally Khan, and Mr. Mahomed Fajabhai, (Mahomedans).

DR. JUNKER'S AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

The rooms of the Royal Geographical Society, at Burlington House, were crowded to Monday May 9, by a large audience of ladies and gentlemen to hear from Dr. Junker, the African explorer, an account of ten years' work in Central Africa. Mr. Francis Galton presided, and, introducing the lecture, said they all recognized the great explorer as one of the most persistent and successful travellers in Central Africa. Dr. Junker, who met with a very flattering reception, said he had that day received a telegram, dated the 26th of October, which contained the news that " all is well with Emin Pasha. " He hoped that Emin Pasha would remain now until Stanley arrived to rescue him. We in England had been kept entirely in the dark as to what was going on in the Soudan of late years. Having described his travels through Suakim, Berber, Khartoum, Zanzibar, and the Congo, and remarked upon the difficulties which had beset him in the course of his wanderings, he hoped that before long we might have with us, the poor European peasants who had been so long in the hands of the Mahdi's followers. Alluding to the Mahbattu women, the lecturer observed that the clothing with which they were provided was very limited and the married women were much dissatisfied with this scanty covering. They had however, become ingenious, and acquired the art of painting, by which means they now painted their bodies with stars of large round spots, the body of a Mahbattu woman resembling that of an inlaid floor. Ivory hair-pins, too, were used as combs for their long woolly hair. In concluding, Dr. Junker said, he had no doubt that Mr. Stanley would reach Emin Pasha ; but his only fear was that his frend (Emin Pasha) and the multitude of men, women, and children dependent upon him might not be able to hold out until the expedition arrived. A discussion followed, in which Sir F De Winton and M. du Chaillu took part. The former hoped that before the close of the year we should have some news of the meeting of Stanley and Emin Pasha. A very hearty vote of thanks having been passed to Dr. Junker, the company separated.

DHULEEP SINGH'S MISSION IN RUSSIA

Private letters from the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh have reached Paris giving instructive details concerning his doings in Russia. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, the Maharajah has gone to Russia for the purpose of organizing a confederation of all the enemies of England.

This will consist in an endeavour to rally all the disaffected Indians and Canadians, with a sprinkling of Irish volunteers. An effort will then be made to stir up an insurrection on the Afghan frontier, so as to bring about the active interference of Russia. The name of Alfred Aylward (who was connected with the Boers) is again pronounced as one of the leaders of this movement. Of course, the question remains to be decided how far Russia will meet this new propaganda against England. My own information leads me to suppose that the journey of Dhuleep Singh has not been so fruitless as certain English papers would lead us to believe. He is in constant communication not only with M. Katkoff but with M. de Giers. His interview with the Czar will probably take place immediately, and he is evidently a *persona grata* in official circles in Russia. The perplexed story of Dhuleep Singh's passport I have discovered to-day from Mr. Patrick Casey himself. After some hesitation Mr. Casey told me that he had obtained a passport from the British Embassy here. He had much difficulty in obtaining it, but eventually succeeded. He then handed it to the Maharajah, who at once proceeded to Berlin. Mr. Casey stoutly maintains that his friend the Maharajah was watched, and that the satchel containing his passport and 30,000 fr. was abstracted by British detectives. I give this story for what it is worth. What I want particularly to imply, however, is that the journey of Dhuleep Singh is no wild-goose chase, and that he is indubitably received with favour in Russia. From another source I learn that the Maharajah is accompanied by Prince Soocheit Singh, whose quarrels with the British Government are well known, and who not long ago was going about Paris asking pecuniary aid from charitable associations. These facts are at least instructive, and I have reason to know that one of their first effects will be to prevent the proposed visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Czar.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on May 10 :—" The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh will, it is expected, return to St. Petersburg, and Russian fashionable society is now deeply pondering whether it shall give the cold shoulder or offer him a brilliant reception."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs on May 12 :—" The statement that Dhuleep Singh is well received in official circles, and is in constant communication with M. de Giers, is absolutely untrue as any one will have understood who knows anything at all of the circumstances. The mere fact that the Maharajah was smuggled into Russia by General Bogdanovitch, author of " L'Alliance Franco-Russe," is enough to relieve the Foreign Minister of any responsibility for the intrigue which undoubtedly is being carried on with the view to create difficulties for England in Central Asia and India. I have good authority for saying that the Russian Government knew nothing of Dhuleep Singh's arrival, but that notice of his presence having been officially given his further movements will be strictly watched."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13th MAY.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, Captain R. F. Briscoe, arrived in Bombay harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 13th May. The following is the list of passengers :

From London.

Capt and Mrs Kensington
Miss Waddington
Lieut Herbert
" Meitland
" Curtis
" Buchanan
" Grant
" Bell
" Batten
" Loury
Miss Reid
Lt-Col and Mrs Bradstreet
Mrs Cumper and infant
Mrs Steele and infant

Lieut and Mrs M B Lloyd
Mr P Kevasjee
Mr W Holt
Mr J Barlow
Mr J Seville
Lieut Creagh
Lieut Baker
Capt Macdonald
Mr S N Mahomed
Mr K Buksh
Sister Ethel
Sister Mary Dorothea
Mr A Blackburn
Mr Falle

From Venice.—Mr and Mrs Rice

From Brindisi.

Mr H C Rund
Lieut Merriman
Lieut-Col Maitland
Col Manderson
Major Fenwick

Major Sergeant
Mr A J Barry
General Miles
Mr Rose

From Suez—Major Watson

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(from the 7th to 13th may inclusive.)

The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace on Monday, and in the afternoon held a Court, at which the Maharajah and Maharanee of Kuch Behar and the Maharajah Sir Pertab Sing were presented to her Majesty.

The Queen held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday. On the following day her Majesty visited Westminster Abbey, and afterwards was present at a private performance of the Wild West Show, at Earl's-court, whence she proceeded to Windsor.

Princess Beatrice, accompanied by Prince Henry of Battenberg, visited East London on Monday, and formally opened a new recreation ground in Tredegar-square, Bow-road.

In the House of Lords on Monday the Government, at the instance of Lord Fitzgerald, consented to postpone the Committee on the Irish Land Bill from Thursday until Monday next. The Smoke Abatement Bill was read a second time. On Tuesday the Archbishop of York moved an address praying the Queen not to consent to a scheme for Hemsworth Grammar School prepared by the Charity Commissioners, but after discussion the motion was negatived by 61 to 38. Last night the business was of comparative unimportance

In the House of Commons on Friday the adjourned dabate on *The Times'* charges against Mr. Dillon was resumed by Captain Price, who was followed by Sir H. James, Mr H Fowler, Mr T Healy, Colonel Saunderson, Sir R Fowler, Mr Labouchere, Mr Goschen, Mr. Dillon, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Mr. J. Morley. The House divided, and Mr. Gladstone's amendment for the appointment of a Select Committee was rejected by 317 to 233. On Monday the Committee on the Irish Crimes Bill was resumed, and the discussion of amendments to clause 1 lasted until after 5 a.m. A discussion on the second reading of the Oaths Bill protracted the sitting until 6 a.m. The discussion of amendments to the first clause of the Crimes Bill was resumed on Tuesday and Wednesday. Last night the Bill granting leave of absence to the Duke of Connaught to attend the jubilee ceremonies in England was opposed, but was eventually agreed to. Several other subjects were discussed on the motion for going into Committee of Supply.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present except Sir M Hicks-Beach and Lord Ashbourne.

About 460 noblemen and gentlemen were present on Saturday at a dinner at the Criterion Restaurant, in celebration of the election of Mr. Goschen for St. George's. The Marquis of Salisbury presided, and Mr. Goschen, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Westminster, and Mr. W. H. Smith were among the chief speakers.

The Royal Yorkshire Jubilee Exhibition at Saltaire, near Bradford, was formally opened on Friday by the Princess Beatrice, representing the Queen.

At the meeting of the Colonial Conference on Friday a resolution was passed recommending an addition to the Royal title, as " Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof."

Mr. Gladstone on Wednesday met a number of Nonconformist ministers at a luncheon at Dr. Parker's residence at Hampstead, and delivered a long speech in denunciation of the Crimes Bill.

The Lord Mayor and a deputation from the Corporation of London had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace on Monday and presented an address of congratulation on the attainment of the 50th year of her Majesty's reign.

The closing meeting of the Colonial Conference was held on Monday.

Mr. James Grant, the well-known novelist, died on Thursday, aged 65.

Mr. Samuel Cousins, R.A., the celebrated engraver, died on Saturday, aged 86.

The famous African traveller Dr. Junker was present at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday and gave an interesting sketch of his recent travels.

The twin-screw armour-plated battle ship Sans Pareil was successfully launched at Blackwall on Monday.

The Buzzard, the first of a new class of heavily-armed sloops, was launched on Tuesday at Sheerness.

A Home Rule meeting was announced to be held at Armagh on Tuesday, and a Loyalist counter demonstration was also to have been held. On Monday, however, both meetings were prohibited.

Obituary.—Mr. S. Chapman, late Bo. C.S. ; Major F. C. L. Rasch ; Professor S. Trail, D.D., LL.D. ; Mr. James Grant ; Mr. S. Stevenson, C.E. ; General Langievicz ; Lady Norton ; Lady Peel.

The controversy concerning the alleged secret treaty of 1877 between Austria and Russia continues, and Count Andrassy has had an audience of the Emperor at Vienna, while M. Tisza will have to reply to an interpellation in the Hungarian Chamber. A semi-official paper published at Berlin denies that the revelation of the secret treaty was intended to injure Court Andrassy or M. Tisza, but was meant as an answer to the Panslavist attempts to excite feeling against Germany as having obstructed Russian designs.

The Roumanian and Servian Governments have made representations at St. Petersburg of the encouragement given to the anti-dynastic parties by the Russian Consuls at Bucharest and Belgrade.

The Bulgarian Government has informed the Porte that revolutionary conspiracies are being prepared, and the Turkish Government has ordered precautions to be taken in Eastern Roumelia. In St. Petersburg, also, there is an expectation that some important events may be expected shortly.

The conferences between Sir H. D. Wolff and the Turkish Ministers have been continued at Constantinople, but no definite result has been yet attained. It is now denied that a five years' prolongation of the British occupation of Egypt has been proposed.

The elections to the Paris Municipality were held on Tuesday, and the composition of that body will be practically the same as that of the late Council.

An Imperial ukase has been issued at St. Petersburg raising the import duties on the importation of pig-iron and wrought-iron and steel manufactures.

At St. Petersburg there is a general belief that the Joint Commission for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier will not result in any settlement of disputed questions.

The French Chambers re-assembled on Tuesday. In the Chamber of Deputies the Sugar Bills were discussed. A controversy has arisen between the Government and the Budget Committee which, it is feared, will develop into a serious difference.

The Russian Government has for the first time applied the conscription law to the Caucasus. Christians only are in the first instance to be called upon for military service, the Mahomedan population paying a tax for exemption.

The French steamer La Champagne, which left Havre on Saturday for New York with 1,300 passengers, mostly Italians, came into collision with another French steamer, La Ville de Rio de Janeiro. The first-named vessel was run ashore, but about 20 passengers were drowned. The other steamer sank, but no lives were lost.

The Queen's Jubilee was celebrated by the British residents in Teheran on Friday. Two brothers of the Shah and the representatives of the foreign Powers were present at a dinner at the British Legation.

The state of Burma is improving, although in the districts of Sidotia there has been a renewed outbreak.

A violent cyclone did great mischief at Rangoon on Tuesday last.

The Russians are reported to be collecting supplies at Chardjui, and it is expected that a movement towards Kamiab is contemplated.

Mr. W. O'Brien, after nearly two days' detention off the port from fog, landed at New York on Tuesday, and was received by a large assemblage, who presented addresses and congratulations. Mr. O'Brien delivered his first address on the culpability of Lord Lansdowne as an Irish landlord at Montreal on Wednesday. The attendance was tolerably large, but the native Canadians absented themselves.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

AFGHANISTAN AND HERAT.

In the House of Commons on May 9, Sir H. Tyler asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what was the latest information he was able to give in regard to the position of affairs in Afghanistan, and the condition as regards defence of Herat ; and whether any measures had been taken for extending the railway in the direction of Candahar.

Sir J. Gorst : The insurrection of Ghilzais is still proceeding, and engagements have taken place in which each side has claimed the victory, but there is no reason to think that the Ameer is not holding his own. The defences of Herat have recently been strengthened by the Ameer. No plan for extending the Quetta Railway to Candahar has yet been adopted.

PROSECUTIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. J. F. O'Brien asked the Under-Secretary of State for India under what circumstances Chinna Narain, a Monegar in the Chingleput district, is now on his trial for embezzling Rs. 700 Government money in 1882, though this charge after most careful inquiry was at the time dismissed by a competent Court as false ; and whether two other cases connected with the notorious Chingleput scandal of 1882 have lately been reopened by Government.

Sir J. Gorst: The case alluded to in the first question appears to be proceeding before the regular judicial tribunals, and the Secretary of State has no official information respecting it. Of the two cases referred to in the second question the Secretary of State knows nothing.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

In answer to Sir T. Esmonde, Sir J. Gorst said : It is not true that the Famine Insurance Fund has been devoted to the Burmese war ; but there is no surplus for 1887-88 out of which the famine grant can be paid. The Government of India seeks to protect the country against famine by completing the protective system of railways as rapidly as financial considerations will allow.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S LEAVE BILL.

In reply to Mr. Buchanan, Sir J. Gorst said : There will be no additional charge, direct or indirect, on the revenues of India in the event of the Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill becoming law and being acted on. There will, on the contrary, be an appreciable saving in salaries.

In answer to Sir G. Campbell, Mr. W. H. Smith said it was only consistent with the order and regularity of public business, that when his Royal Highness wanted to come home the legal obstacles which existed should be removed by Parliament itself. It would be giving the go-by to what the law required if they were to proceed in a different manner. (Hear.)

FOREST SERVICE IN INDIA.

Mr. H. Vincent asked why the pension regulations of the forest service in India were based on a considerably lower scale than those now obtaining in the Public Works Department.

Sir J. Gorst : I find upon inquiry that the questions which the hon. member has addressed to me are among those which the Government of India has submitted to the Public Service Commission. The attention of that Commission is specially directed to placing departments as regards recruitment and future conditions of service upon a fully satisfactory basis. Alleged existing grievences as to conditions of service and retirement in various departments are being considered from this point of view. The Secretary of State cannot therefore express any opinion upon the matter till the report of the Commission is made.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH OFFICIALS.

In answer to Mr. Conybeare, Sir J. Gorst said : I regret that I am not yet in a position to state definitely the intentions of the Government respecting the Indian telegraph department. The correspondence is not yet complete, and it would be premature to lay it before the House.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Replying to Sir T. Esmonde, Sir J. Gorst said ; It is not correct to say that it is owing to the military operations in Burma that there is no surplus in 1887-88 out of which the famine grant can be paid. It is impossible at present to say whether there is likely to be a surplus available for the famine grant in 1888-89.

RAILWAYS IN CEYLON.

In answer to Mr. M. Cameron Sir H. Holland said. The line to Nannaya has been constructed, but it was sanctioned by the Government irrespective of any further extension. In the event, however, of the section to Nannaya justifying expectations, Badulla, some thirty miles beyond Haputale, was looked to as the ultimate terminus. Two successive governors recommended the extension, and estimates have been furnished from time to time purporting to show that the extension would be profitable, but the data given did not satisfy my predecessors. In the face of the fact that the revenue for 1886 did not reach the estimate, and that the last few years have shown a constantly growing burden of debt, there would be considerable difficulty in varying the decision of my immediate predecessor—namely, that the extension could not be undertaken by Government in the present financial condition of the colony, but that a private company would be at liberty to take it up. There is little to add to the answers given to the hon. member in April last year and to my hon. friend the member for North Kensington in March last, but I am to receive a deputation on the subject in the course of next week, and shall, of course give careful consideration to any statements they bring before me.

Mr. M. Cameron asked whether the Government would sanction the construction of the railway by a private company.

Sir H. Holland imagined that a private company could start without the sanction of the Government.

AN AFGHAN PETITIONER IN LONDON.

At the Marlborough Street Policecourt, on May 10, Eli Baker, an Asiatic, wearing a large blue and red turban, and giving his address the Strangers' Home, East India Dock Road, was charged with being intoxicated in King Street, St. James's, on Saturday night. The prisoner who was unable to speak English, presented some papers to the magistrate including a petition to the Governor-General of the Punjab. He was remanded for an interpreter to be procured. In the afternoon an interpreter from the East End appeared and said that the real name of the prisoner was Bakesh, that he was an Afghan who had come to this country about thirty days ago to press some claim at the Indian Office. He had been calling there every day but to no purpose, except that he had been told they would send him away from London in seven or eight days. The prisoner denied being disorderly in King Street. He was " not much drunk," he said, and was showing his papers in order that some one would guide him on his way. Mr. Newton liberated the man, and told him to make his way to the East End again as soon as he could.

PRIZE MONEY.

Mr. E Robertson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was any objection to lay upon the table of the House a short return showing the amount realised by the India Government since 1857 from movable property belonging to the ex-Sovereigns or Princes of Lucknow, Jhansi Kirwee, and Mandalay not distributed as prize money to the troops.

Sir J. Gorst ; The returns of July 5, 1869 and July 21, 1874, give full information respecting the Kirwee and Lucknow prize money. No question has arisen respecting that at Jhansi, which is all distributed and no distribution of prize money from Mandalay has been made. The return suggested is therefore in the opinion of the Secretary of State inexpedient.

THE EMIN PASHA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

News of Mr. Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha has been received up to the 29th of March. A Reuter's telegram from Banza-Mundeka says that Mr. Stanley reached that station on the Congo on the last-named date. Mr. Stanley has decided, subject to any modification which events occurring on the Upper Congo may render necessary, to adopt definitively the route via Stanley Falls, and to endeavour to reach Wadelai and Emin Pasha by this route :—

Mr. Stanley came to this decision at Matadi, after discussing the matter with Major Parmentor and other persons, who acquainted him with the result of the most recent explorations made in the region of the Falls by the agents of the International Association. There was a choice of three routes. 1. The Congo and the Oubangi-Welle ; 2. The Congo and the Aruwhimi ; 3. The Congo as far as Stanley Falls, thence up the Mbouru, and finally a march on foot as far as the Albert Nyanza. The doubts which exist in regard to the discoveries of Dr. Junker and Mr. Grenfed on the Oubangi-Welle and the Aruwhimi induced Mr. Stanley to abandon these routes in favour of that through the Falls. Before reaching Matadi, Mr. Stanley intended proceeding by the Aruwhimi ; and after rescuing Emin Pasha, to return by the Falls, in order to re-establish the authority of the International Association, and install Tippoo Tib. He has now, however, decided to proceed direct from Leopoldville to the Falls. He has further provisionally settled, as soon as he reaches the old International Station, to ascend the Mbouru, a river which has recently been declared to be navigable for a great part of its course, and which flows into the Congo opposite Stanley Falls Station. When the navigation of the Mbouru is no longer passable, fresh caravans will be organized to proceed to Albert Nyanza, towards Narewar. arriving at the lake, Mr. Stanley intends to form an encampment which will be fortified, and in the meantime to send an advance-guard in boats to inform Emin Pasha of the arrival of the expedition, and to solicit for the transport of the expedition to Wadelai the use of the two steamers at Emin Pasha's disposal. Navigation is feasible from Wadelai to the southern extremity of the Albert Nyanza. Tippoo Tib will be left behind at the Falls, the buildings and stations will be reconstructed, and a Belgian officer, Lieutenant Baert, at present stationed at Bangalas, has been appointed agent of the Association with Tippoo Tib. Mr. Stanley is the bearer of his nomination to the post. The staff of the expedition has been increased at Matadi. Mr. Stanley met Mr. Rose Truss, one of the agents he had despatched direct from London to the Congo, and who had engaged fifteen carriers, all of whom have joined the caravan. Mr. Ingham, another agent, awaits the expedition at Leopoldville. The caravan forms an imposing spectacle. Everybody is cheerful and full of confidence. The Europeans are mounted on fine Muskat donkeys, brought from Zanzibar, and Tippoo Tib, who marches at the side of Mr. Stanley, clothed in a yellow *djoho*, and wearing a white fez, presents a striking appearance. The route along the southern bank of the Congo, as far as Leopoldville, was, until recently, the safer road, but has been infested by negro deserters from caravans, who have committed all kinds of depredations. The authorities at Boma, particularly in view of the Stanley Expedition, the negro element of which might have been prompted to join the marauders, have sent along this route four bodies, each of twenty-five men, under the command of Europeans, with orders to repress the excesses, to punish the offenders, and to restore the service of transports. Order has now been re-established.

Mr. Stanley learned some unpleasant intelligence at Boma, amongst other things the fact of the scarcity of provisions obtainable between this place and Stanley Pool.

The usual dearth of resources of this district has been enhanced by the recent bad season. Travellers acquainted with the region point out that on the journey by land past the Cataracts—a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles, or eighteen days march—no reliance, as a general rule, can be placed on the chances of obtaining provisions by the way, and that the necessary food must be transported by the caravans. Mr. Stanley, therefore, besides the large quantities of rice brought from Zanzibar, has increased his store by the purchase of several tons at Banana. In spite of this difficulty, Mr. Stanley declared to Mr. Valcque, Commandant at Boma, that he was pleased at having chosen the Congo route, remarking, " I have only lost three men and eighteen donkeys hitherto. Had I chosen the eastern route, via Zanzibar, I should have lost in a month a hundred men through death, sickness, or desertion." An unfortunate accident has occurred. The steamer Stanley which was destined to serve as the principal transport, and which is capable of carrying 250 men, has sustained serious damage during a trip on the Uassai, an affluent of the Congo. One of the driving-wheels placed aft broke, thus disabling the machinery. The crew had considerable difficulty in bringing the steamer back to the Pool for repair.

A LETTER FROM EMIN PASHA.

Among the letters received in Edinburgh on Monday, May 9, by Dr. Felkin from Emin Pasha is one, dated October 26, 1886, In it, after expressing his thanks for cloth, newspapers, and other presents sent to him through Dr. Junker, the writer proceeds :—

I see with deep sorrow that many of my old friends have gone before me to their last rest—Marno, Hansal, Dr. Behm, and Dr. Nachtigal are no more. I am now almost the last of those who knew the Soudan. Most of my friends have gone to their last rest having finished their fight. In one of your former letters you asked me to send one of my scientific papers to be published in England, so I send you the enclosed paper, which you can publish where you like. It is to be published in the Scottish Geographical Magazine. It is an account of a tour to the Albert Nyanza which I have made on purpose for you. You must excuse many faults in it, for the circumstances under which it has been prepared will, I hope, be an excuse for its shortcomings. Since I wrote it, I have made two other excursons to the lake, and have found a considerable amount of fresh details. I might perhaps send at once a detailed map which I have prepared ; but as there are several points which I should like more fully to clear up, I will wait awhile. I give you in the meantime the chief results of my work. This is the discovery of a new river, which flows from the Ussongora Mountains. It is of considerable size and flows into a lake at the south. The river, which is called Kekibba by the Nassongara Duera and by the Wanboga, has near to its junction with the lake a large island. It has, however, many cataracts very difficult to navigate ; but, on the other hand, it pours into the lake throughout the whole year a large volume of water. Upon its banks, at a short distance from the lake, is the town of Hamgurko, at which place a considerable quantity of salt of a superior quality is found. The Kibbueru forms the boundary between the Muengue district and the Unyoro, which lies east, and the country M'bugu, which lies to the west. The country of M'bugu is inhabited by people who speak a language which appears to be only a dialect of the Unyoro. To the west, north-west, and north, M'bugu is bounded by Leundi, which lies beyond the mountains bordering on the Albert Lake. To the west I found the country inhabited by tribes I took to be Iddis ; to the south-west I was told there was a large river, on the banks of which there is a colony of Akkas called by the Wanyoro " Balia." They call themselves in their own language Betua. I could here give you a considerable amount of information concerning the light-coloured Whuma, or M'rulu of the Toru Mountains, and about the Wakondjo ; but for the present what I have said must suffice. As soon as I have another opportunity I will send you full particulars on these subjects. The zoo-geographical remits which I have obtained during the last few months will, I hope, be of considerable importance. I am sorry, however, that I have not the necessary text-books to help me to work out about the details that I have found. By the same post I send to Professor Ratzel, and I have already sent to Gotha, a complete map of my Mymonbutha survey, which will go to complete some of Dr. Junker's work.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Two steamships belonging to Havre came into collision on Saturday, May 7, during a dense fog in the English Channel. The Transatlantic Company's Steamer La Champagne had left Havre in the morning for New York with 1,300 passengers, chiefly Italian emigrants, and was about to double a headland, when she was run into by La Ville de Rio de Janeiro, belonging to the Compagnie des Chargeurs Reunis, coming from La Plata. She was struck two metres below the waterline. Captain Traub, of La Champagne, tried to put back to Havre, but, fearing that he would not be able to reach it, he ran his vessel aground between Courseulles and on the Arromancher, Calvados coast. An American gentleman who was on board La Champagne has given a description of the scene which followed the collision :—

The nine hundred emigrants, most of whom wer Italians, were wild with terror. As they did no understand French they were unable to comprehend what was said to them to calm their apprehensions. They perceived, however, that there were not sufficient boats to save all on board and knew that the first class passengers would be put in the boats before them. They consequently revolted, and seized on the lifeboat, in spite of the sailors, who tried to drive them off. Two sailors, one armed with a formidable stick and the other with a hatchet, were in the lifeboat, and tried to prevent the emigrants getting possession of it. They were, however, almost instantly overpowered by the number of Italians who climbed into the boat. The weight thus put on the cords by which it was suspended was too great. They broke and every one in the boat was thrown into the sea A terrible cry of distress arose ; but the sinking vessel was steaming as fast as it could towards the shore, and could not wait. The unfortunate people were therefore almost immediately lost sight of. After this painful incident the remaining emigrants became calmer and abandoned the idea of seizing the other boats. During all this time the alarm-gun was being fired, and it was at length answered by the English coal-steamer Vulture. The captain of La Champagne signalled to it to follow. When La Champagne went aground on a soft sand-bank every one on board felt they were saved. The trans-shipping of the passengers began at once, the women and children first, and then the other passengers and the emigrants. It was a long time before every one was got on board the Vulture. The description given by this traveller of what occurred on board the Vulture is to the effect that the emigrants were rather harshly treated. They were told to go down into the hold, and had no sooner got there, then the ladderrs were pulled away, to prevent them coming up again. The Italians had scarcely got there before they wanted to come up again. They were packed like sheep and half stifled. They were described as having howled, groaned, and screamed, and having climbed like cats along the beams of the deck, seeking to escape from their stifling prison. When however, any of them succeeded in reaching the opening leading to the deck, they were thrust back and fell into the hold, uttering most terrible screams, groans, and imprecations. This state of things lasted all day until nine o'clock in the evening.

La Ville de Rio de Janeiro foundered a few hours after the collision. The passengers and crew were all saved. They were put on board La Ville de Bordeaux, the passengers' luggage and ship's papers being also saved. Captain Fouesnel, of La Ville de Rio de Janeiro, says that he was going at half-speed, sounding his fog signal constantly, but that he did not hear the fog-horn of the other ship. La Champagne is one of the five large steamers plying between Havre and New York.

MR. DILLON AND THE COERCION BILL.

At a meeting of the National League in Dublin, on May 10, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., said that when the Coercion Act was passed—and there would be a good deal of trouble before it was passed—the Government would find their troubles only beginning in earnest. He had clearly in his mind a line of policy for the people of Ireland by which they would be enabled—to use an American expression—to knock the bottom out of this Bill. When the Bill was passed and in working order the Government and the landlords would find that the Plan of Campaign would go on without the slightest inconvenience. He had always been opposed to crime and outrage. The line of policy to be taken up after the passing of the Bill involved neither crime nor disorder nor violence nor resistance to the law. It was a line of policy which would bring about a system of combination so perfect that the people would be induced to act so loyally towards each other that they would not revert to crime and outrage. However evil or violent might be the present intentions of the Government, they would be able to circumvent them completely and to protect the people from excessive rents and excessive prices for their farms. The landlords would soon realize that they had made a great mistake in asking for a Coercion Act. The House of Lords was postponing the Land Bill from day to day. They plainly showed that they had no intention of passing any measure of the slightest benefit to the people of Ireland. The Bill, even if passed in its present form, would be a positive evil to the tenants ; but, bad as it was, the Tory lords were determined to make it worse. Nothing whatever of good could be expected from the Bill. It was necessary in order to get a good Bill to carry along steadily the movement of the Plan of Campaign. He apologized to his fellow-countrymen for making any appeal to a Committee of the House of Commons with regard to the charges made against him in the Times. He knew of nothing to compare with the conduct of the Government in the matter since the Time of Titus Oates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	[illegible]
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
Exchange Bank.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	136
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	100	all	17½ do.	452
National Bank of India	[illegible]	$125	250	5 pct.	105xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	-	-	£116
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	-	£100	-	-	£161

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	...4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	[illegible]	200	200	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press	[illegible]	125	125	Rs. 14	110
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	[illegible]	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	[illegible]
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	[illegible]
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 30	605
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	401
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	380
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	97½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	..	112½
Prince of W. Press	800	500	50	Rs. 3	[illegible]
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	500	500	50	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	75	Rs. 7	[illegible]
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	[illegible]
Sassoon Press Co.	350	500	50	[illegible]	550
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 100	200 150	10 p.	170 130
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 p.c.	155
Bapty Co., Ld.	[illegible]	200	165	nil.	90
Barton & Co., Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Rs. 20	[illegible]
Do. New Issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c.	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	11 p.c.	[illegible]
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p.ct.	[illegible]
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	108
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2725
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	[illegible]	375	Rs. 5	680
Bombay Municipal Bonds				3½	100¾
Cash Bazar	1,500	100	100	..	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	400		403
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	72
Jeyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40		45
Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	[illegible]
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	[illegible]
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	[illegible]	250	250	..	250
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	102
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	12 p.ct.	[illegible]
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	[illegible]
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	6 & 7½	135
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	[illegible]	20	8 p.a.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	150	150	Rs. 10	45
Port Canning Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	320
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		80
Telephone Co., Ld.	[illegible]	25	[illegible]		[illegible]
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		[illegible]
Thacker & Co. Ld.	[illegible]	100	100	Rs. 15	185
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	125	100	nil.	65
M. M. Mody & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	11 p.c.	175

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	875
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	350	8,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,725

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,300	[illegible]	1000	..	[illegible]
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	440
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	[illegible]	100	100	Rs. 5	78
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	340
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	[illegible]
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld.	[illegible]	500	all	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bo. Cotton Mfg. Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	[illegible]
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	[illegible]
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	7,750	200	200	..	[illegible]
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	[illegible]
New Issues	3,000	125	[illegible]	Rs. 125	[illegible]
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	[illegible]
Connaught Mills	[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 37	[illegible]
City of Bombay Shares	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	[illegible]
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	[illegible]
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,600	500	500	Rs. 25	[illegible]
Gordon Mills	1,000	500	500	[illegible]	157
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	760
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld.	700	500	all	87½ p.a	720
Hydrabad S. & W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	330
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 5	[illegible]
James Greaves Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 20	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewraj Baliloo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 5	[illegible]
Khandalah	750	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 30	875
Khatau Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	700
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	100	[illegible]	Rs.	135
Madras United	500	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 12	2,680
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000		525
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1195
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	300	300	Rs. 8	[illegible]
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,280
Mahaboobchai Mills	2,400	500		9 p.c.	765
Gulburga	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000		[illegible]
National Spinning	[illegible]	[illegible]	100		55
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning	[illegible]	1,000	1,000		[illegible]
Nina Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	[illegible]		305
Tarzam Cotton Mills	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	Rs. 35	[illegible]
New Great Eastern	5,725	62	62	Rs. 25	512½
Oriental	..	25	25	Rs. 6½	130
People of India S. & W Company		500	50		72
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	835
Queen Spinning	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	725
Ripon	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
Sassoon S. & W Co.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	250
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]		[illegible]
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	275xd.
Swadeshee					
Southern India	1,200	250	250		220
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	450
Victoria Mills					
Western India S. & W. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	640
Lukmidas Khimji S. & W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	770

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

THE receipts of Wheat into Bombay during the past week have been the largest on record, having averaged 100,000 cwts. per diem, although of Cotton and other produce the figures show signs of contraction, and from this time forward will rapidly diminish. Exports have been on a large scale throughout, but the movements almost entirely represent the completion of previous business, very few new engagements having been entered upon of late. In this way while trade in one respect is active, merchants characterise the general tone as dull and speak of the season as almost at an end. Imports maintain the same quiet but fairly steady feeling that we have had to report for some weeks past. Dealers are working with great caution, and the determination they evince to work down their present holdings to a small compass before entering on new commitments, while discouraging for the time being, materially improves prospects in the more distant future. Freights have been pretty active since last mail left, but within the past day or two are quieter at about £1-3-9 for early shipment, £1-2-6 per ton for June-July loading. Money is steadily tending easier, and Government Paper and Shares are firm in consequence, but Exchange instead of weakening has rather strengthened during the week.

MONEY.—On Thursday last the Directors of the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta reduced their rate of discount from 8 to 7 per cent., and the Bank of Bombay lowered their minimum from 7 to 6 per cent. per annum the same afternoon. From the weekly return of the latter institution published to-day it is evident that the movement was less attributable to the actual position of the Bank than a disposition to keep within reasonable distance of the outside market, and this having manifestly been attained, the present level may remain undisturbed for some time to come. The Bank is still 1 per cent above the bazaar where loans on Government Paper are obtainable at 5 per cent. per annum, but this difference is to be expected about this season of the year when private capitalists are anxious to find employment for their funds as they are set at liberty.

The changes in the Bank of Bombay raturn for the week ending on Saturday are as follows :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 5,01,691
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,, 2,99,418
Other Deposits	Dec.	,, 15,84,439
Government Securities	Nil	,, Nil
Loans	Inc.	,, 7,19,201
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,, 1,19,999
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,, 27,278
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,, 24,04,156

The whole of the 24 lakhs decrease in the Cash Balance is attributable, as these figues show, to an equivalent increase in trade demands. The calls on the Exchange Banks, however, and through them on the resources of the Bank of Bombay, probably culminate with to-morrow's mail, which will take an unusually large amount of bills against May shipments, and it is generally expected that the next weekly return will show a material recovery in strength.

EXCHANGE.—We have had on the average a fairly steady market for sterling with latterly a tendency to slightly higher rates. Last Monday closing quotations were 1s. 4⅞d. for demand Bank drafts and 1s. 4 29-32d. for 3 months' Credits. Tuesday was a holiday, and on Wednesday a very quiet feeling prevailed with a decline of 1-32d. As the result of the comparatively full rates realised at the weekly biddings for Council drafts, however, a firmer tendency set in on Thursday and the previous day's decline was recovered. On Friday mercantile bills were advanced 1-32d., since when no permanent change has occurred, although at one time to-day one at least of the Banks was a drawer at an advance of 1-32d. Closing quotations for to-morrow's mail are :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 4¾ d. to 25-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 4 27-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 29-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 1-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	1·78½	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1·80	,,

At this level of rates the market closes with quite a steady, almost a firm tone. Credits are not negotiable under the ready rate until after the first mail in June, while the Banks are all very willing sellers forward on the basis of demand at 1s. 4 23-32d. for June, 1s. 4 21-32d. for July 1s. 4 19-32d. for August-September, and a reduction of 1-32d. per rupee per month thereafter to the end of the year, which makes the lowest quotation 1s. 4½d. This of course is a difference of close on 1 per cent. from the ready rate, and from a remitter's point of view may appear a heavy premium of insurance for running the risk of the market for five months, but compared with the state of things which prevailed during last monsoon when the differences ran in ⅛ths instead of 1-32nds, it is apparent that a fairly steady opinion is ententained regarding the future, and the general idea seems to be that ready and forward rates are likely to come even closer together before long. The confidence thus expressed is without doubt largely due to the more business-like manner in which the India Office authorities have managed the sale of their drafts since the commencement of the new financial year, meeting the demand for remittance to this side when at its briskest instead of repeating the mistake they made last year in refusing to sell when there was a demand only to have to force sales later on when buyers could with difficulty be attracted. The present course is naturally against any important rise in the value of the Rupee, but it means steadiness and freedom from violent fluctuations, which is as much as the majority of well-informed business people hither wish for or expect, no one on this side with any pretensions to a practical knowledge of the situation having much confidence in any important advance. Of the existing day to-day firmness some portion is due to the large amounts the Banks have to finance against exports, but a larger share to the limited demand for remittance against imports. The former influence may be expected to diminish from this time onwards, but the letter looks like being maintained for another three or four months at least, as next to nothing in the shape of Goods and Yarns is being shipped to Bombay or Calcutta just now, nor can the shipments, from the way business is conducted, assume much importance till on in August, or say September-October arrival here.

Bar Silver in London has followed the movements in Exchange with great exactitude of late, the last quotation we have being 43⅝d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 4 23-32d. per rupee, or as nearly as possible the level at which bank bills are quoted for the period at which Silver bought in London just now would become available on this side.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The closing quotation for Fours a week ago was Rs. 97½, but when business reopened on Wednesday after the Queen's Birthday a strong demand was experinced to cover speculative sales for this month's delivery, and the price at once advanced to Rs. 97⅝. On Thursday the reduction in the Bank of Bombay rate of discount gave a further upward impetus and Rs. 98 was touched. Friday's market was quieter owing to weeker advices from London, and no alteration took place on Saturday, but to-day the less favourable Bank of Bombay return has depressed things materially, and speculators being mostly covered for to-morrow's settlement, the quotation at the close is not better than Rs. 97⅝. Fours-and-a-half under the influence of a reported demand from London advanced from Rs. 101½ to Rs. 103, from which they receded to Rs. 102¾, where they remained for a couple of days, but to-day have dropped to Rs. 102.

Port Trust bonds are unchanged at Rs. 91½, Municipal 5 per cent. bonds stand at Rs. 100⅞.

SHARES.—The general character of the market has been decidedly firm, although still by no means active. *Banks* :—The only shares in request have been Bank of Bombays, which have advanced from Rs. 760 to Rs. 772½. *Insurance* Companies are firm, and both Bombay and Prince of Wales are Rs. 25 higher on the week. In *Press* Companies the improvement, though slight, has been general. Bombay have advanced Rs. 2½, French Press and Mofussil Co. Rs. 5, Mercantile Rs. 7½, Berar Rs. 15, and Prince of Wales Rs. 20 per share. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* are a little irregular. There is still a good working margin for modern concerns, but the position is not so good as was by a long way, Yarns being weaker while Cotton if not dealer certainly does not look like getting cheaper at the moment. The movements of the week have resulted in an advance of Re 1 in Anglo-Indian, Rs. 5 in Albert Edward, Rs. 10 in Connaught, Imperial, James Greaves, and National, Rs. 15 in Alfred, Colaba, Manockjee Petit, and Mahalukshmi, and Rs. 20 in Morarjee Goculdas. On the other hand we have to note a decline of Rs. 2½ in Jewraz Baloo and Oriental, Rs. 3 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 5 in Queen and Lukmidas Khimjee, Rs. 10 in Berar, and Framjee Petit, Rs. 15 in Alliance, Bombay United, Indian Manufacturing and Khatao Muckonji, Rs. 20 in Coorla, and Rs. 25 in Sholapore. In the *Miscellaneous* list the largest movement has been in Bombay-Burmah Trading, which have advanced from Rs. 2,550 to Rs. 2,725 for first and from Rs. 630 to Rs. 680 for second issue. Port Cannings are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 320, Kemp and Company, Limited, Rs. 2 up at Rs. 334, Bombay Ice Rs. 4 lower at Rs. 108. Flour Mills are all unchanged.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—We can only report a continuance of extreme quietness without change in prices. From the Bazaar the clearances are estimated at 2,750 to 3,000 packages, but what has been done for future shipment under indents or firm offers it is impossible to say, save that the total is bound to be insignificant. Rarely if ever have we witnessed such a prolonged and general abstention from business as the dealers have consistently shown during the past two months, and no one seems hopeful of much improvement until after the first instalment of the rains. When buyers do come in again, however, there seems every likelihood of a large trade being put through. At all events there will be room for it as if supplies on the spot and up country are heavy there is very little on the way and next to nothing being shipped, so that for the next four months at least the supply must be reduced.

For *Local Goods* the demand has slackened of late, and prices are rather easier. The following are current quotations :—

	In.	Yd.	lbs.	As.	Net per lb. cents.	As. cents.
T. Cloth	24	24	4	...	7·50	to 7·75
,,	29	24	6	...	7·15	,, 7·25
,,	44	24	8	...	7	,, 7·15
Long Cloths	36	36	8	...	7	,, 7·15
,,	39	36	9	...	7·15	,, 7·25
,,	44	36	10	...	7	,, 7·15
Domestics	27	72	14	...	7	,, 7·15
,,	32	72	19	...	7	,, 7·15
,,	39	72	24	...	7	,, 7·15
,,	44	72	27	...	7·15	,, 7·25
Sheetings	60	5	3	...	7	
Plain Dhoties	45	10	3	...	7·15	,, 7·29
Fancy Dhoties	26	5	0¾	...	7·50	,, 7·75
,,	32	8	1½	...	7·15	,, 7·25
,, R. B..	45	10	3	...	8	

TWIST.—Imported Yarns have been very quiet both in Grey and Coloured, and we make no change in quotations, 40s Mule commanding As. 7½ to As. 8¼ and 30s. water as. 7¾ to as. 8 per lb. according to quality. *Bombay Spinnings* are weaker owing to less favorable advices from China and only some 2,000 bales have changed hands during the week. The Mill would be willing to concede 1-16 to ⅛ anna per lb. to induce business, the following being sellers quotations :—

	ans.	per lb.
No. 6s.	4½	,,
,, 8s.	4½ to 5	,,
,, 10s.	5¼ to 5½	,,
,, 16s.	5 15-16 to 6 5-16	,,
,, 20s.	6 3-16 to 6½	,,
,, 24s.	6¾ Nominal	,,
,, 30s.	7 to 7¼ Nominal	,,

METALS.—*Copper* has been in rather better request and quotations are advanced about As. 4 per cwt., the quoted prices far Braziers being Rs. 33 to Rs. 33½ on the spot Rs. 33¾ to arrive. For *Yellow Metal* we have also to repart an improved tone and Braziers at Rs. 28 on the spot and Rs. 27¾ to arrive show an advance of As. 8 to As. 12 per cwt. *Iron* is quiet and unchanged.

COALS.—there is nothing doing to arrive although sellers are offering at lower rates say Cardiff and West Hartley at Rs. 17½ to Rs. 17¾ per ton alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market during the past week has ccupied a very peculier position. Firm telegrams from Liverpool and New York have apparently been accompanied by few buying orders as exporters have brought most sparingly, but our local Mills have been steady daily purchasers, and while the tone has nearly always been described in the reports as exceedingly dull a considerable business has in reality been done and prices are generally dearer by Re. 1 in Bengals, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in the better qualities of Omras and Rs. 1 per candy in Sawgimed Dharwar, and Westerns. Not only has the operations of the local mills supported prices, but the recent decline in the receipts strengthens sellers who all adhere to the statement that hence forward we shall lose ground rapidly as compared with last year. So far as regards the Dhollera and Bhownugger districts this certainly seems to be true as the receipts at the latter market are now most insignificant. In the meantime while the week's receipts here have been 15,000 bales less than the same week last year, the exports have been larger and since 1st January show an excess of 107,000 bales. This certhinly looks like the million bales being reached for the six months but many people do not expect it under the impression that not only will the receipts fall off but that there is very little Cotton has been sold for June shipment. In all probability the chief guiding influence will be the break of the monsoon. If the rains set in early we may not exceed 950,000 bales, if late the million will probably he turned. At present the weather is not indicative of an early break, and although the monsoon was said to have set in at Colombo on the 18th it has not made its appearance yet on the coast.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay up to date are estimated as follows :—

	Season 1886-87. Bales.	Season 1885-86. Bales.
Bengals..	248,000	203,000
Oomras—		
Berar	312,000	300,000
Khandeish.	244,000	160,000
Barsee & Nuggur	75,000	60,000
Dholleras	279,000	285,000
Broach	107,500	157,000
Compta and Dharwar	56,000	24,000
Scind and Persian	36,500	24,000
Hingunghat	19,750	16,000
Westerns & Madras	3,500	4,000
	1,381,250	1,233,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	61,830	76 982	61,713
Since 1st January	1,243,157	1,143,765	816,207
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	73,708	61,714	19,058
Since 1st January	825,312	71[illegible]0 1	439,533
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886	1885.
For the week	1 254	731	2,409
Since 1st January	20,405	34,582	35,683

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 161	= 3 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 146	= 3 7-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 141	= 3¼d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 135	= 3d.
Omra, Fully Good	do. (G.Staple)	,, 207	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Good	do. do.	,, 198	= 4 9-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do. do.	,, 190	= 4⅛d.
Khandeish, Good	do.	,, 188	= 4 1-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 179	= 3 7-8d.
Belatee, Fully Good	do.	,, 190	= 4⅛d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 184	= 4d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 177	= 3 27-32d.
Broach, Fully Good	May	,, 227	= 4 7-8d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 222	= 4¾d.
Dhollera, Fine,	do.	,, 218	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 203	= 4 3 8d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 192	= 4 5-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	May	,, 203	= 4⅜d.
Westerns, Good,	May-June	,, 190	= 4 1-8d.

WHEAT.—Notwithstanding the enormous receipts of the past fortnight, the firm advices from home, easier freights and more than all the large early contracts that have to be covered have all combined to strengthen the iocal market and prices generally may be quoted one anna per cwt higher ready while there are almost no sellers of future delivery. The following are quoted rates to-day :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-10-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 4-9-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-6-9	,,
Hard Yellow 63 per cent.	,, 4-10	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-7	,,
Hard Red 75 per cent. Nom.	,, 4-4	,,

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has advanced As. 2 per cwt. on the week under the influence of short supplies and firm adviecs from home. To-day we quote Rs. 6-6 per cwt. *Rapeseed* has been forced up quite As. 3 per cwt for similar reasons to-day's prices being Rs. 5-12 per Yellow Guzerat and Rs. 5-4 for Red Cawnpore.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	699,659	605,126	458,227
,, Since 1st Jan.	6,041,600	5,841,840	5,039,428
Linseed—For the week	93,348	186,575	184,989
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,561,647	2,629,749	3,730,750
Rapeseed—For the week	40,178	46,762	77,145
,, Since 1st Jan.	381,420	725,243	859,858
Gingelly Seed—For the week	21,413	11,012	4,032
,, Since 1st Jan.	758,212	746,379	961,443

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

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[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST B AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

CLIMO—May 14, at Kasauli, the wife of Surgeon-Major William H Climo, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TOKE—May 22, at "Sylverton," Mussoorie, Colonel F F J Toke, B S C, aged 51 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1887.

THE Government of Bombay have given to the recent memorial against the appointment of a Covenanted Civilian to the Presidency Magistrate a reception scarcely appropriate either to the subject or to the spirit in which they have been approached in regard to it. The memorialists can at least claim that they have not lost their temper over the business, and they had a right to expect that the answer, whether favourable or unfavourable, would be couched in terms not less moderate than those in which the Government had been addressed. There is something of Louis the Magnificent in the fashion in which the Government remind the memorialists that they have no business to discuss appointments made by the Governor in Council—something of the imperiousness of the Grand Monarch's "Monsieur le President du Conseil, I forbid you to discuss my edicts." The limitation upon the right of public criticism which are laid down in this resolution are arbitrary and offensive, and they will not be tolerated by an intelligent community such as that to which they are addressed. We shall not now go into the merits of the defence which the Government have put forward. It will almost suffice now to say that there was no particular reason why they should have gone out of their way to prove that some one—who we know not—is anxious to show that the traditions of the rule of the late Governor of Madras linger amongst us. Sir M. E. Grant Duff has gone, and if any attempt is made, in resolutions of this *de haut en bas* order, to transfer to Bombay the spirit which he infused into the acts and words of Government in the Madras Presidency it will awaken a resentment which no Government decently deferential to public opinion can afford to ignore.

MOST residents in Bombay are more or less interested in the question of the harbour defences, as typifying the power of resistance against hostile invasion which exists in the city, and any improvements in those defences are satisfactory to the whole community. Now that we are to have Artillery Volunteers in our midst the details of defence work come home to some at least of our readers, and any information they can get on the general subject will be received with interest. A lecture recently delivered by Major Mackinlay, R A., late of the Royal Gun Factory, before the Royal United Service Institution, is full of interest to us in Bombay, as bearing particularly on the question of coast defences, and we will endeavour to glean what we can from the remarks of so eminent an artillerist. One point he insisted on with repeated emphasis was the great necessity of turning more attention to the vital point of all Artillery, *viz*, accuracy of fire. In the words of a celebrated German General of Artillery, Prince Kraft of Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, there are three things that all Artillery should be able to do, the first is "hit," the second is "hit," and the third is "hit." Without accuracy, smartness and rapidity of drill are absolutely thrown away. And this is a point that, until recently, was not sufficiently insisted on in the British Service, batteries aiming more at producing a smart and dashing effect on the drill ground, or at repository exercises, than at excellence in shooting. Nor can they be blamed for this, as the opportunities for actual target practice are very few, and, till lately, the guns have not been up to a very high mark in point of accuracy. But this last deficiency has now been remedied at Home, and we may soon hope to see the new guns in this country. For accuracy of shooting a flat trajectory is a great desideratum, and this is ensured chiefly by a high velocity. The great improvements made in this particular of recent years are well shown in the case of light field guns. The Horse Artillery 9-pounder (a far better weapon than the field gun throwing the same shell) had a velocity of only 1,390 feet per second, whereas the 13-pounder muzzle-loader which succeeded it rose to 1,560 feet, and the 12-pounder breech-loader which has been finally adopted as the service weapon has as high a velocity as 1,71 feet per second. The improvement that this increased velocity produces in the shooting is necessarily important, irrespective of other causes of increased accuracy, and the same may be said of heavier guns. But although the heavy guns on our defence works are far inferior to those of the new type, and should, consequently, be reinforced by an addition of breech-loaders for long range work and direct attack, yet there is a form of attack to which the present guns are most suitable. The weakest and most exposed parts of modern men-of-war are their decks, and these are the only places on which cast-iron shells have any effect. It is to curved fire, therefore, that the attention of the defence should be directed, as being that in which it has most chance of success. But the want of ammunition for practice is a great want, and one dwelt upon by Major Mackinlay in his lecture. He suggested that far more opportunity should be given to the coast batteries to practice, as they are the most neglected in this respect ; and he pointed out the Isle of Wight as a good practice ground for the garrison batteries. But shore guns cannot be moved about, and as each position has idiosyncracies not shared by others, it is necessary for the men who have to work the guns to practice with them. This opens up a very difficult question, and one which our Artillery Volunteers will have some trouble with when they reach that stage ; and this is the supply of sufficient ammunition to enable a large proportion of the men to become good marksmen. The cost of a single round from a 10-inch or 12·5-inch gun is very considerable, as is, also, the difficulty of ensuring a clear range for practice, and the amount available under the present conditions would be very small. But Major Mackinlay made a suggestion that would be of great value if carried out, and would enable a great deal of practice to be carried out at comparatively little expense. This proposal is to apply a modification of the aiming tubes used in the infantry to the various kinds of ordnance. Mere aiming drill is useless after a certain point of proficiency is obtained, for it gives no proof of the real accuracy of aim taken. Nor would it be any good to practice with a light field gun, as the whole service is utterly different, and more harm than good would be done, as far as a knowledge of the guns they would have to work in time of emergency is concerned. But by fixing in one of the guns on the defences, selected for practice, an inner tube of the requisite thickness, it would be possible to fire shells of any desired size. This tube would be complete with breech end, and might be of cast-iron, as there would be no possibility of bursting the gun, and if of this material it would be very cheap. This tube could be so arranged as to be fixed or detached in an hour, and would in no way hurt the gun in which it was fitted, as the outside might be covered with leather, and this, bearing on the grooves of the gun, would preserve them from injury. The tube could be made to take either a special practice shell of, say, three pounds weight, or it could be bored to take the ordinary 9-pounder field-shell, and thus a quantity of ammunition could be used up, as there will be plenty of these shells on hand when the new field batteries come out. If, say, a 10-inch gun were fitted with such a lining, and supplied with 9-pounder ammunition, it could be worked and laid in the ordinary manner, by observing a proper proportion between the diminished powder charge and the resisting strength of the hydraulic buffer. The ranges corresponding, under the practice conditions, to those marked on the sights could be ascertained without difficulty, and practice could be carried out under what would be, to all intents and purposes, service conditions. The advantage of such an adoption would be great to the Regulars, and still greater to the Volunteers. The difficulty of practice is the bone of all Artillery Volunteers, and here we have an easy solution of the difficulty, and one offered on high authority. That the fitting of such linings to guns is an easy matter we may take Major Mackinlay's word for, as he has great experience in such matters ; and if the lining were simply held in its place by a stirrup passing from the muzzle to a ring round the thicker coils of the gun, it could be removed in half-an-hour ; which, allowing time to re-adjust the recoil arrangement, would enable the practice gun to be got ready for service in an hour. There would be another advantage in this form of practice, *viz.*, that it would be far easier to keep clear a reduced range of a mile or so than a full range of from 4,000 to 5,000 yards. The gun would be worked absolutely under the same conditions as on service, while the result of the aiming would be accurately shown by the effect of the little shells, and there would be nothing but the difference of range, a comparative trifle, to show that the guns were not being fired with their service shell and powder charges. We commend this proposal to the authorities as being specially applicable to the Volunteers, and as a means of enabling all the members of the corps to practice with the weapons they would have to use in case of a siege.

This suggestion appears to us to be the most important in the whole lecture, and the one most applicable to Bombay, but there is also much to be said for the idea of connecting all the guns with a central station by telegraph. A dial in each battery is worked from the central point of view at which the Commander stations himself, and from which ranges have been accurately taken. The range and direction of the firing are then signalled to each battery by means of the dial-plates, so that a continuous and concentrated fire can be accurately kept up on the points selected, even though the object be invisible from the battery itself on account of the smoke. Smoke would be our great enemy in case of an invasion, and by these means we should be able to avoid its effects.

IF the arrangement which the *Temps* says has been made between Lord Salisbury and M. Flourens for limiting the sphere of action of England and France on the Somali and Red Sea Coast is correctly described by that paper it may well congratulate the French Government upon the result. A telegram from Rome throws doubt upon the report, alleging that there has been no reciprocal recognition of territorial possessions, but simply an agreement establishing a line of demarcation beyond which each Power engages not to extend its authority. But if the lines marked out are anything like those which the *Temps* mentions, there has been a great and an impolitic yielding to France, no matter what the nature of the rights mutually recognized may be. There is said to have been a recognition of the rights of France over the whole of the Gulf of Tajourah, including the Island of Moshah in the middle of the Gulf, which has for some years been in British possession. Ras Jiboujeh, at the entrance of the Gulf, is the southern limit of the French protectorate, or of French influence, on the coast—a point near Ambadu, where the crew of the Penguin were murdered last year. From there the line of demarcation strikes southwestwards to Harrar, and thence to Shoa. Now as it is not likely that Lord Salisbury has been so bounteous to the Republic as to hand over to it territory that belongs to other people it will be interesting to learn what right he has acknowledged the French to possess in the direction of Harrar, which is held by King Menelek of Shoa, who at a recent date was holding his own there. We sometimes hear of compacts in which two Governments undertake to regard particular areas as out of the range of their respective influence. Such a bargain was that concluded between Lord Granville and Prince Gortschakoff fifteen years ago. Lord Salisbury and M. Flourens may have made some such arrangement, and if it includes an undertaking by the English Government not to interfere with the operation of French interests and French influence in the Harrar country, then the Foreign office has made a surrender of no small importance. It is true that the caravan road to Harrar starts not from Ras Jiboujeh but from Zeila ; but the French have for some months been credited with the intention of opening up a new route from the Gulf of Tajourah, and the concession which Lord Salisbury is reported to have made to them will give them all that they need to give effect to it. If the *Temps* is at all near the mark in the account that it gives of the bargain, Lord Salisbury has been singularly unmindful of English commercial and political interests. We are to remain undisturbed on the Somali Coast, which yields us nothing ; but by a self-denying ordinance of a very superfluous kind we have excluded ourselves for the one locality in that part of East Africa which offered prospects of commercial advantage. We appear to have given the French an opportunity, and they will not be slow to make use of it.

THE Oriental Institute at Woking is making very satisfactory progress. Dr. Leitner is arranging the Museum in connection with the Institute on a comparative and topographical plan, and with the books referring to the subjects illustrated by the exhibits within the student's immediate reach, in front of his seat. Houses for the early reception of native youths of good caste are being arranged, and several are now ready for occupation. An interesting addition to the Institute is in preparation, in the shape of an Indian Art Industrial village in the grounds.

THE new French Consul at Bombay will be, not M. Bouteiller, as previously announced, but M. Gasselin, who is at present acting at Calcutta for Dr. Harmand, the Consul-General for India. M. Gasselin was until recently French Consul at Singapore.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 13.

"Two separate bodies, pursuing a common purpose, and pursuing it in common." This is Mr. Gladstone's latest definition of the alliance between himself and Mr. Parnell. To make it complete, he should have added that to attain their end they use identically the same means. In his amazing speech to the Nonconformist Ministers, to whom he holds out the bribe of disestablishment of the Church of England in order to secure their support, Mr. Gladstone denounces the Coercion Bill as aiming at the suppression of the legitimate combinations by which alone the wretched Irish peasantry can hope to resist their oppressors. He thus leaves his defence of the tactics of Mr Dillon and Mr. O'Brien open to the construction that he actually approves of boycotting and the Plans of Campaign, these being the chief instances known of combinations to defeat the designs of landlords. That there is no desire on the part of the Government to put an end to lawful combinations is shown by an amendment to the second clause which the Attorney-General has given notice of on their behalf, and which limits the criminal conspiracies against which the summary jurisdiction created by the Act is to be put in force to those "punishable under the existing law." But it does not appear as if those words would satisfy the requirements of Mr. Gladstone The Irish members, at all events, are jubilant over his speech, which, they say, amounts to a complete defence of obstruction in Parliament and boycotting outside. It is lamentable that such an inference should be drawn from the words of an English statesman ; but Mr. Gladstone would seem to be really anxious now to disclaim the name of Englishman. In speaking to the Nonconformists he denounced with extreme virulence the majority of the House of Commons which represents the overwhelming opinion of the people of England in favour of maintaining the Union, and incites Scotchmen, Welshmen, and Irishmen to bind themselves together in order to resist and defeat what he regards as a monstrous tyranny Obviously, such a way of talking is quite incompatible with respect for the integrity of the Imperial Parliament or Government by the will of a constitutionally chosen majority. Mr. Gladstone's apology for Parnellite misdeeds, again, is scandalously insincere and mischievous. He tries to make out now that, when he said the footsteps of the Land League were dogged by crime, he did not mean to accuse the Parnellite leaders of sympathy with or encouragement of the criminals. But, as the *Times* shows this morning, he actually said five years ago that there was a strong "presumption" against them, and it is ridiculous for him to affect ignorance of their subsequent close and intimate connexion with American assassins and dynamiters. The *Times*, now that Mr. Parnell has returned to public life, has resumed the publication of its disclosures regarding Parnellism and crime, and it gives evidence to-day proving that Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Healy took part with Patrick Ford in organizing a National Convention after Ford had publicly stated in the *Irish World* that he was collecting funds to lay the chief towns of England in ashes. These revelations are not unmarked by the English people, and the [illegible]sion they have made is not likely to be effaced so long as the Parnellites refuse to go into a court of law. I know for a fact that many of Mr. Gladstone's followers in the House resent and are alarmed at the lengths to which he has gone, and if the Ministry only remain firm they will before the session ends still further increase the disorganization of the Liberal party. Happily, there is no faltering in their councils, and nothing could have been more reassuring than the firmness and confidence with which both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen spoke at the banquet given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Unionists last Saturday evening. The great difficulty is really one of physical endurance. The Conservatives attend splendidly to vote against the innumerable amendments to the Coercion Bill, but it will be necessary to give them about a fortnight's holiday at Whitsuntide, and some means must be devised for making such progress before that time as will justify the House in granting a recess. The closure can be applied, not merely to a particular amendment in committee, but to a whole series of amendments to any clause. The question can, in fact, be put that the whole of a clause or section be passed without further debate. But the consent of the chairman is necessary, and Mr. Courtney showed his independence of judgment on Tuesday by refusing to apply the closure in this way, because he said, there were two of the amendments proposed to be shut out which deserved to be discussed, though not at great length. The Parnellites were in ecstacies at this decision, but they soon found that they had reckoned without their host, for they found themselves obliged to be brief in their discussion of the amendments indicated by Mr. Courtney, and to let the others be ruled out *sub silentio*. It must be remembered that the closure is a new and somewhat clumsy weapon, and that experience of the way it works can only be acquired by degrees. One objection to it is that it requires two divisions instead of one, and that these occupy more than half an hour of valuable time. The Parnellites on Wednesday availed themselves of this fact to provoke the imposition of the closure, and so to prolong the debate on a certain amendment till a quarter to six, when by the rules of the House it had to be adjourned. Whether, in the long run, it will not be found necessary to do away with the sanction of the chair, and let a debate be closed by the simple decree of the majority, is a question now much discussed. This is the system in force in other Legislatures, and it is in harmony with the first principle of representative Government that the will of the majority must be law. But I own that it violently offends against the hitherto accepted maxim in England that minorities are entitled to an unlimited right of free speech. The misfortune is, that we have to choose between such freedom of speech and the efficiency of Parliament. I agree, however, with Mr. Morley, that the good sense of the English people will come to the aid of the House of Commons, and prevent it from breaking down under the strain of a wholly exceptional method of discussing public questions.

The debate of yesterday on the Duke of Connaught's leave Bill was instructive as to the present temper of English Radicals, who appear inclined to join the Parnellites in taking any and every step to exhibit their contempt and dislike for English institutions, and especially for the Monarchy. It was explained on behalf of the Government that the Duke would receive no pay during his absence from India, and would defray the cost of his passage home and back to Bombay out of his own pocket. The most ferocious economist, therefore, was left without a shadow of an excuse for asserting that any body would be a penny the worse off if the Duke were allowed to gratify the natural wish of the Queen to be surrounded by her children on the occasion of the celebration of her Jubilee. The Radicals were obliged, therefore, to fall back on such disingenuous arguments as that the Duke's services might be wanted in India while he was absent, or such paltry and trivial appeals *ad invidiam* as that this exceptional privilege would not be granted to any one below the rank of a Prince. Mr. Cremer pleaded that Tommy Atkins would not be allowed to come home and see his mother whenever he wanted to. Well, perhaps not ; but Tommy Atkins himself would cheerfully acknowledge that there is a great deal of difference between himself and the Duke of Connaught, and that the Queen's wish ought not to be disregarded. I am rather sorry, indeed, that the Government did not stick to its guns, instead of conceding Mr. Childer's demand that the principle involved in the Bill shall be made applicable to all Indian Governors and members of the Executive Council without exception, although there is much to be said for the contention that the rule debarring them from taking leave is now quite out of date. The second reading of the Bill was carried by a satisfactory majority, Mr Bradlaugh and other respectable Radicals declining to vote with Mr. Labouchere ; but the Irreconcileables persisted in their grudging and spiteful opposition, and so prevented the Bill from being carried through all its stages in one night. At a later period of the evening, the same set of politicians tried to cut down the estimate for the cost of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey, Mr. Conybeare distinguishing himself by the declaration that he was a Republican and hoped there would be no more Jubilees. The wonder is that any politician should be so short-sighted as to imagine he can by this sort of talk ingratiate himself with the English people, who love and honour their Queen, and are determined that her Jubilee shall be worthily celebrated. The British taxpayer is not such a poor-spirited creature as to be unwilling to spend a few thousand pounds on such a purpose. Why, many times the amount voted for the service in the Abbey will be voluntarily spent to-morrow by the citizens of London in decorating the long line of streets from the Marble Arch to the far east end through which the Queen will drive to open the Peoples' Palace. Whatever murmuring there may be from time to time at the Queen's unwillingness to come amongst her subjects there is no lack of loyalty when she does make her appearance in public.

Very unpleasant news has come to hand this morning from St. Petersburg and Constantinople. The Afghan Boundary Conference held in the Russian capital has fallen through, owing no doubt to the desire of Russia not to tie her hands by any fresh engagement till she sees the results of the struggle now going on in Afghanistan. If Abdurrahman is beaten by the rebels, the general belief in well-informed quarters here is that Russia will support the pretensions to the throne of Ayoub, whom England could not recognize. In that event, the annexation to India of Afghan territory as far as Candahar and Cabul would become inevitable. Not much importance is attached to Dhuleep Singh's new venture, but he will no doubt be secretly encouraged by Russia in view of future eventualities. The English Government is blamed for letting him leave this country, but it could not imprison him, and he is harmless enough at present. His refusal to accept his pension from this country is, however, a sign that he is thoroughly in earnest.

The intelligence from Constantinople is even more annoying than that from the Russian capital. Sir Henry Wolff is reported, apparently on good authority, to have fixed a date for the British evacuation of Egypt. If this has been done unconditionally, it is not only a great mistake, but a distinct violation of pledges given on several occasions by the present Conservative Government that nothing definite should be settled about the retirement of our troops until the work we have taken in hand in Egypt, that of building up a strong native Government, had been satisfactorily accomplished. Sir M. H Beach and Mr. Smith, as leaders of the House of Commons, have expressly said over and over again that nothing could do more harm, or be so likely to prevent Egypt from ever becoming independent, as the fixing of a date for evacuation to please Turkey and France. All reforms would immediately be stopped, and people of influence in Egypt would think of nothing, but intriguing to get the management of affairs into their own hands after we left the country. I cannot help still hoping against hope that the statement as to the results of Sir H. Wolff's mission is unfounded. If it is true, there will be a mutiny in the Conservative camp.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE JUBILEE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Queen's Jubilee will be kept in Dublin in the last week in June. Some member of the Royal Family will be present during the festivities.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Committee of the Imperial Institute have prepared a scheme which is approved of by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, whereby the governing body will consist of 100 members, namely, 45 representatives for Great Britain, 30 for the Colonies, and 15 for India. Her Majesty will also have the power to nominate 10 members.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

General Saussier has declined to accept the post of Minister for War.

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THE SUPPRESSION OF DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 29.

Lieutenant Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers, and Lieutenant Pain, Mounted Infantry, this morning surprised and killed Moung Toke, Kyaw Bo, Chan Aye, Nga Hlaing, and thirty more dacoits near Thayetmyo, twelve miles south-west of Meektila. This completely clears out the dacoit leaders in that district.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANDALAY, MAY 30.

3rd Brigade, 29th May, Lieutenant Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers, with Lieutenant Pain, 2nd Queen's 43rd Lancers, and 40 Mounted Infantry attacked Toke Gyaw's camp this morning and killed Toke Oyaw, Boh Aye, Nga Line and 35 followers, our casualties being Ressaidar Saidulla Khan slightly wounded, one Sowar mortally wounded, and one Naik and one Sowar severely wounded. Lieutenant Tinley killed Toke Gyaw himself and cut down Boh Aye and Nga Line.

The Budha Raza, who was reported to have been captured last week, is not the notorious rebel of that name.

THE AFGHAN REBELLION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

The latest from Kandahar, dated the 24th instant, gives no fresh news regarding the rebellion. The junction of Sikandar Khan's and Ghulam Haidar's forces occurred at Karez-i-ahu in the Maruf District, and not at Ataghar.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 30.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, which left Bombay with the homeward English Mails on the 24th instant, arrived here at 8 this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 30.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva (extra), which l Bombay on the 20th instant, arrived here to-day

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 28.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left this evening.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda will leave the Apollo Bunder for the mail steamer at four this afternoon.

THE Viceregal Levée at the Lodge was largely attended on Tuesday evening. The day was observed with the usual honours at Simla, and the only missing feature was the hoped-for *Honours Gazette*.

THE Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Bridge over the Ganges at Benares will be formally opened, probably by his Excellency the Viceroy on the 9th November.

OWING, presumably, to the paucity of European officers of the teaching staff at the Calcutta Presidency College, it is said that Mr. W. Booth, Principal of the Dacca College, is likely to be appointed a Professor of the former College, but who succeeds him at Dacca is not yet known.

THE Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, will be enforced from June 1.

ALBION RAJ KUMAR BANNERJI, son of Babu Sasipada Bannerji, of Baranagore, and the first Brahmin boy born in England, has this year passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in the First Division. He is only of 15 years and 7 months, having been in the house of the late Miss Mary Carpenter in the year 1871.

THE report of the Health Officer of the port of Calcutta for the past year is highly unsatisfactory. The deaths among European sailors were 14 43 more than the previous year. 27 deaths have occurred as against 8 in 1885, and of enteric fever 4 died as against 1. No death from small-pox are reported, but the fatal cases of sunstroke are numerous.

A RECENT number of the *Journalist* contains a biographical sketch, with portrait, of Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., the honorary secretary of the Madras Famine Relief Fund, and Secretary of the National Liberal Club.

THE minority of forty-five against the Duke of Connaught's Leave of Absence Bill consisted entirely of Radical and Parnellite members. Amongst the Radicals who voted against the Bill were Mr. Stuart, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Bryn Roberts, Mr. Hunter, Mr. M'Laren, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Graham, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Cossham, Mr. Picton, Mr. J. Rowlands, Mr. Cremer, Dr. Clark, M. Cobb, Mr. Conybeare, Dr. Macdonald, and Mr. Pugh. Mr. Gladstone was not present; but the occupants of the front Opposition bench, including Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Childers, Sir Lyon Playfair, Mr. H. Fowler, Mr. R. W. Duff, and Mr. Marjoribanks, voted for the Bill.

A NATIVE Colonel has arrived at Cairo from Suakim, who was formerly under Gordon at Khartoum. He gives an account of the fall of Khartoum not differing from the majority of such narratives, except that he states that there was no treachery. The town was carried by assault, owing to the exhaustion of the soldiers from want of food. He asserts that General Gordon was buried inside the palace, and that the Mahdi was angry at his death.

WHEN the facts of the case are known (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says) the imprisonment of William Robertson at Kieff will probably be found to have excited an undue measure of sympathy and indignation. The Russian code may not be perfect; but foreigners who come to Russia must be content to observe the laws of the country or take the consequences. William Robertson chose to adopt the very un-English procedure of travelling under a false name with a false passport, and not being an Indian Maharajah or a *protégé* of General Bogdanovitch, he got into trouble with the police. Pending his trial he was locked up for seven months, and then sentenced to four months' further imprisonment—a severe punishment, no doubt, for the offence he had committed, but strictly warranted by Russian law and custom; and, of course, the very worst way of attempting a mitigation of his fate was to raise a cry of "Civis Romanus." He himself, I believe, only asked for pecuniary assistance or release, and he has good cause to exclaim, "Save me from my friends!"

FOR some time past a vigorous controversy has been carried on by the German, Austrian, and Russian newspapers as to an assertion made by the *North German Gazette* that Count Andrassy bargained with Russia for the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by pledging the neutrality of Austria-Hungary in the event of a war between Russia and Turkey. It is alleged that a secret treaty upon the subject was signed at a meeting of the Russian and Austrian Emperors at Reichstadt in 1876. The disclosures are said to be causing some embarrassment in Austria-Hungary.

THE Maharajah and Maharanee of Cooch Behar, attended by Mr Fitzgerald, C.S.I., arrived at Buckinghan Palace, on May 9. The Maharajah was presented to the Queen by Viscount Cross, G.C.B., Secretary of State for India, and the Maharanee was presented to her Majesty by Viscountess Cross, C.I. The Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., who arrived at the same time, was also presented to the Queen by Viscount Cross. Thakore Hurgi Singh, in attendance upon the Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh, was afterwards presented to the Queen.

IT was announced some time ago that when the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh was, under the name of Patrick Casey, passing through Berlin on his way to St. Petersburg, his bag, containing £500 in notes, 498 sovereigns, and 3,000fr., was stolen. It is reported from Pesth that the thief has been arrested. He is named Wilhelm Belics, and is known among his companions and to the police at Pesth, where he usually resides, as "the international pickpocket."

THE Queen's Jubilee falling in the hot season, the event was celebrated at Teheran on the 6th May, instead of on the 21st of June. A splendid entertainment, followed by illuminations, was given at the British Legation. Among the distinguished guests were Mulkara, Abbas Mirza, eldest brother, and Izzed Dowleh, third brother of the Shah, all the Persian Ministers, the chief nobles, and the representatives of the foreign Powers. The company also comprised most of the European residents in Teheran. The festivities continued all through the night, and were a great success.

COMMENTING on the appointment of Colonel C. J. Burnett, East Yorkshire Regiment, to command the 1st Royal Irish Rifles, the *World* says:—"Colonel Burnett is a Staff College officer who proved his fitness by his staff work in Afghanistan. But to hold, as some in authority do, that no officer should command a battalion who has not 'seen service' is rather ridiculous. What service have the majority of regimental officers had a chance of seeing since—well, the campaign in Afghanistan? To refuse an officer promotion because he has not been in some miserable affair with a nigger rabble is to bring the British Army into contempt."

THE health of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun has suffered so much from the hard work he has had since he went to Burma that he is about to return to England for a period to recruit.

IT is semi-officially declared that the news published by the *Temps*, concerning an agreement between England and France in regard to the Somali Coast and the Gulf of Aden, is incorrect, and that there has been no question of a reciprocal recognition of territorial possessions by the contracting parties. It has simply been agreed to establish a line of demarcation beyond which each Power engages not to extend its authority.

THE Queen has signified her intention of laying the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute on Monday, the 4th of July.

IT is stated that the French Government favours a scheme by which the New Hebrides would be self-governed under a joint French and English control.

JOSEPH IBOFMANN, a boy of nine, produced an immense impression as a pianist at Erard's, in Paris, recently, and even as a musical composer, executing pieces of Kalkbrenner, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Weber, and Liszt. It seemed nearly impossible that the little fellow, who is small for his age, could show such power and mastery of technical difficulties, and incessant calls and recalls evinced the surprise and delight of the audience.

A PETITION for a receiving order has been presented against Lord Colin Campbell, the petitioning creditor being the Duke of Marlborough, whose claim amounts to £971, in respect of his taxed cost in the recent divorce suit. The act of bankruptcy alleged is the non-compliance with the terms of a bankruptcy notice.

THE Canadian Premier, Sir John Macdonald, has announced in the Canadian Parliament that the Dominion Government would contribute 75,000 dols. towards the amount of the subsidy for a tri-monthly Pacific mail service between Vancouver and Hongkong, if the Imperial Government would give 300,000 dols. The answer of the Imperial Govenment has not yet been received.

WITH a view to secure the maintenance of the tranquillity which again exists at Crete, and at the request of the commander of the Turkish forces in that island, the Porte has ordered the despatch of five battalions of troops to reinforce the garrison. Two ironclads will also start immediately to join the Ottoman Squadron, which is about to perform some evolutions in Cretan waters.

IT is intended to hold, at an early date, in London, a Congress of English-speaking Roman Catholics. The subject is one in which it is stated Cardinal Manning is deeply interested; and it is understood that the Roman Catholic hierarchy of America will act in concord with the Roman Catholic prelates of this country. Among the subjects which it is proposed the Congress should discuss are those of religious progress, labour and capital temperance, thrift, &c.

THE *World* mentions a rumour "at the Service Clubs" that the Duke of Connaught wishes to succeed to the Aldershot command when Sir Archibald Alison retires in the Spring of 1889. The fact was announced in *Truth*, several weeks ago that, if all goes well, the Duke of Connaught is to be appointed to command at Aldershot when he returns from India in April, 1889 "He has always been very anxious to obtain this post, which would be a particularly pleasant one for him, from the proximity of the camp to Bagshot, Windsor, and London.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Captain C. R. Edwards, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs E Spinner
Mr Barbiers
Mr E J Moore
Col Tillard
Mr Anthony and child
Mr Roberts
Rev F Hill
Mr Kennedy
Mr W C Rennie
Mrs Gibbons
Mr J Haynes
Mr E Sage
Mr J eed
Mr J Marsh
Mr J Pitkin

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr O Fielder
Mr Calvert
Mr O Thackwell
Mr C L Griesbach
Mr egbie
Mr Ellison
Mr T Laug
Lieut hitehead
Lieut English
Lce-Corpl J S Calvert
Colr-Serjt Hepburn
Serjt Millard
Colr-Serjt Maber
Serjt Jenkins
Capt Tickner
Mr Krigg
Mr T Baist
Major Francklyon
Capt G O'Brien-Carew, CIE

FOR VENICE.

H H the Gaekwar of Baroda
H H the Maharani of Baroda 8 Ladies and 36 followers
Mr J H B Hallen
Mr R Proctor-Sims
Mrs A G Mallock and 2 children

FOR ADEN.—Mr Doffay.

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Assam, Captain W. A. Wheeler, sailing on 7th June:—

FOR LONDON—Mr H Hicks and child, Mr A B Kennedy, Mr and Mrs Carter, Mr Butterfield, Mr Roberts Mr J H Goodfellow, Rev C H Reynolds, and Mr A Fairweather.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr L B Simson, Mr T Hope, Mr W H Pallen and Major Martin.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr W A East.

By the s.s. Surat, sailing on 14th June:—

FOR LONDON—Mr McCarthy and Mr Hooper.

By the s.s. Australia, sailing on 21st June:—

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr H Laurent.

By the s.s. Clyde, sailing on 28th June:—

FOR LONDON—M T Halder.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr G T Wallis, Mr A M Davies, Mr T H Ward, Mr E S Llewellin and Mr H Wood.

By the s.s. Surat, sailing on 12th July:—

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr J G Vertannes.

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE OF BOMBAY.

◆

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THE following Resolution of Government was placed on the Editor's table in the Secretariat, yesterday:—

Bombay Castle, 27th May 1887.

Memorial from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., and others, inhabitants of Bombay, dated 5th May 1887.—State that they have learnt that his Excellency the Governor has appointed to the office of Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay a Covenanted Civilian, and that they have been informed that Government has made the above appointment because it has been ordered by the Secretary of State for India that the delay temporarily prevailing in the promotion of covenanted civilians shall be remedied by their appointments to offices other than those reserved for them by law. State further that they do not desire to make any representation to his Excellency regarding this direction of the Secretary of State in so far as concerns its general application, but that they are desirous of submitting to his Excellency what they conceive to be grave, serious, and weighty reasons why that direction should not be applied to the particular appointment of Chief Presidency Magistrate. State these seasons and pray that—

(1) His Excellency in Council will reconsider the decision to appoint a Covenanted Civilian to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge of Bombay, and to appoint to the said post a person selected from the non-official portion of the community of Bombay, who may be qualified by his legal knowledge and experience to discharge the duties of that office;

(2) That his Excellency will be pleased to take into considertion the claims of Mr. Webb to the office in question as one who, the memorialists submit, has proved himself efficient and capable of discharging the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the community; and

(3) That, in the event of his Excellency not feeling justified in acceding to the foregoing prayers, his Excellency will be pleased to forward the same for final disposal by the Secretary of State.

RESOLUTION.—The memorialists ask that for certain reasons, which they described as "grave, serious, and weighty," the Governor in Council will cancel the appointment of Mr. Webb in his place.

2. As Mr. Crawley-Boevey has given up his furlough and come out from England on purpose to take up this appointment, and had entered on the duties of the office before the memorial was presented, the reasons must indeed be very grave, serious, and weighty which would induce Government to remove him.

3. It is not usual to address to Government criticisms on an appointment which the Governor in Council has made or to dictate the name of a person whose nomination a section of the public would prefer: and, ordinarily, his Excellency in Council would not feel called upon to reply to such a communication. But, in the present instance, he is willing to state his reasons for dissenting from the views expressed by the memorialists.

4. His Excellency in Council has no wish to say a word in disparagement of Mr. Webb's capacity as "a trained and skilled lawyer." He has the assurance of the gentlemen who have signed this memorial (many of whom are lawyers) that Mr. Webb is, in their judgment, pre-eminently qualified for the office of Chief Magistrate; and to this opinion his Excellency in Council must necessarily attach very great weight. But he must be allowed to claim that the same weight should be given to his own opinion of Mr. Crawley-Boevey's capacity. The memorialists (paragraph 14) do indeed speak of that gentleman as one "who is not known to possess either the special knowledge, the experience, or the training required for the post, and of whom it is no disparagement to say that in all probability he does not possess them." The memorialists, however, will perhaps admit that the Government need not necessarily be as ignorant as they profess themselves to be of the capacity of one of its servants, and that it is in a position to form a juster estimate than they are of the probability of his being fitted for any particular appointment. The Governor in Council has in fact had the fullest opportunities of gauging Mr. Crawley-Boevey's merits, and after careful consideration has come to the conclusion that he is likely to perform the duties of Chief Presidency Magistrate at least as efficiently as Mr. Webb, and on other public grounds his appointment is preferable. In arriving at this decision, his Excellency in Council has not lost sight of the fact that Mr. Webb has on several occasions acted as a Magistrate for short periods. While admitting that such a circumstance may have justified a hope that the same course would be pursued on the present occasion, his Excellency in Council cannot feel that he was bound to fulfil that expectation, if upon public grounds he considered that a different course was more desirable.

5. His Excellency in Council would be glad to refrain from saying anything more upon the personal bearings of the question: but he feels bound to express his surprise that the memorialists should have laid so much stress upon "the difference between a Covenanted Civilian on the one hand, and a barrister or solicitor on the other" (paragraph 11). They can hardly be ignorant, although they entirely ignore the circumstance, that Mr. Crawley-Boevey is a barrister. It might perhaps be supposed that they intended to draw a distinction between a Covenanted Civilian and a barrister who has successfully practised his profession. But the memorialists themselves in the previous paragraph expressly repudiate any such intention. A briefless barrister, they say, (or, as they express it, "one who has not been fortunate enough to have gained knowledge and experience by actual practice,") is likely, if resident in Bombay, "to be far better qualified for the fulfilment of the functions of Chief Magistrate than a Covenanted Civilian, even if senior in experience and superior in ability." The proposition thus stated certainly appears at first sight rather difficult to accept. The memorialists explain it by saying that a Magistrate in Bombay has to perform certain special duties under certain local Acts, and that it is highly improbable that any one who has not been resident in Bombay could acquire any knowledge of those duties or those Acts. As a matter of fact, most of the Acts enumerated by the memorialists are as much in force in the mofussil as in Bombay, while the rest are represented by similar Acts dealing with the same subjects; and most of the duties, which appear to the memorialists to present such formidable difficulties, are satisfactorily discharged by Mofussil Magistrates. For example, the memorial points out that the Chief Presidency Magistrate has to inquire under the Merchant Shipping Acts into the the cause of collision and loss of ships at sea. If the memorialists will look at the Merchant Shipping Acts they will see that this duty may devolve on any Magistrate: and it is in fact frequently discharged by a Civilian Magistrate in the Coast districts and by a Military Magistrate in Aden. The proceedings in these cases come before the Governor in Council and he has never seen any reason to suppose that a Civilian or Military Magistrate, with the aid of nautical assessors, is incompetent to form a judgment in such matters. It is indeed somewhat difficult to understand why the memorialists should think that no one but a lawyer, who is resident in Bombay, can be capable of ascertaining the cause of a wreck in the Red Sea. Even if it be the case that a newly appointed Presidency Magistrate has to make himself acquainted with a few local Acts, and the duties thereby prescribed, the Governor in Council cannot think that the task is necessarily beyond the capacity of a member of the Civil Service. The memorialists might with equal reason urge that all seats on the bench of the High Court should be reserved for the local Bar, because no Judge sent from England could possibly make himself acquainted with the Indian Penal Code of the Code of Civil Procedure.

6. There is one argument used in the memorial (paragraph 15), viz., that frequent changes in the office of Presidency Magistrate are undesirable, and that a Civilian is likely to look for promotion elsewhere, which might under different circumstances be entitled to some consideration. But it is quite irrelevant in the present instance, in which the question is only one of filling a short vacancy until Mr. Cooper's return.

7. Looking to the names subscribed to this memorial the Governor in Council finds it impossible to suppose that the idea which pervades it, viz., that no one can be fit for any responsible employment in Bombay except a non-official resident of Bombay, is due to local or class prejudice. He can, therefore, only attribute it to ignorance, on the part of those whose interests and experience are limited to Bombay, of the important duties which Covenanted Civilians have to perform in the Mofussil. It seems desirable to inform the memorialists that a Covenanted Civilian is, almost from the earliest days of his employment in the Service, occupied in the daily discharge of magisterial duties, and in the trial of cases quite as important and difficult as those which arise in the Presidency town. With this information in their possession, the Governor in Council can hardly believe that the memorialists will continue to maintain that a gentleman who is a Barrister-at-law, a Master of Arts of Oxford, a Magistrate of long experience in the Mofussil, and who has qualified himself in Marathi, Gujarati, and Hindustani is unfit to be a Presidency Magistrate, because he happens to be also a member of the Covenanted Civil Service.

8. The memorialists pray that, in the event of Government not feeling justified in exceeding to their demand, their memorial may be forwarded "for final disposal by the Secretary of State." His Excellency in Council must decline to comply with this request. He considers that he has full power of final disposal in this matter, and the memorial, which is addressed to him, is disposed of by this Resolution. If the memorialists, or any of them, desire to do so, they can submit a memorial, in the regular manner, addressed to the Secretary of State; and the Governor in Council will forward it, with such observations as he may see fit to make upon it.

A. SHEWAN,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

LAUNCH OF THE P. & O. STEAMER VICTORIA.

MESSRS. CAIRD AND CO., shipbuilders, Greenock, launched on 9th May, in presence of a large number of people, the magnificent steel crew steamer Victoria, so named in honour of the Queen's Jubilee. The Victoria is the largest vessel ever launched in Greenock, and she is also the largest yet built for the Peninsula and Oriental Company, as well as being intended for a higher rate of speed than any vessel at present in their numerous fleet. Her dimensions are: Length on loadwater line, 465 feet 9 inches; breadth (moulded) 52 feet; depth, 37 feet, and gross tonnage, 6,600 tons. She will be supplied by the builders with powerful engines on the triple expansion principle, with all the latest improvements, and developing about 7,000 horse power (indicated). The diameter of cylinders are 40, 63, and 100 inches respectively, the length of stroke being 6 feet in each. The engines are by far the largest that have yet been constructed in Greenock, and in working up to her ocean speed of 16½ knots per hour, the Victoria will burn 110 tons net of coal per diem. The boilers are six in number (double-ended and constructed entirely of steel), having 36 furnaces, and adapted for a proof pressure of 300l per square inch. She has besides a three-furnaced auxiliary boiler for general purposes. Her water tanks, structurally built in compartments, are designed for safety and for adjusting the trim of the vessel under varying conditions of loading or when passing over a bar. Being a large freight carrier, she will be equipped with all modern appliances for loading and discharge of cargo, including several hydraulic hoists and cranes by Sir William Armstrong and Co. With regard to her passenger accommodation, she is designed to carry 178 first class saloon passengers and 166 second class saloon, and so far as the arrangements for these are concerned, she is to be fitted up in a manner calculated to give the greatest amount of comfort, and with every improvement to suit the convenience of those travelling between this country and her Majesty's Eastern possessions. On the spar-deck are the dining saloons for the first and second saloon passengers; and on the hurricane-deck are the cabins for the captain and superior officers, the drawing rooms, lounge, and smoking rooms. The sleeping cabins, most of them having only two berths, are on the main deck, and they have very large side-lights, which can be always open except in the severest weather. Every attention has been paid to the ventilation; and in this vessel a mechanical system has been adopted by which fresh air is forced through the ship and the vitiated air extracted. In the cabins, saloons, and 'tween decks, the air can be changed up to six times in each hour, and the cargo spaces are similarly treated. The ship will be lighted throughout by electricity, for which purpose she has two engines distinct from other work, and duplicate dynamos, furnishing power for 500 incondescent lights. Arrangements are made for the carriage of a very large supply of fresh water in addition to which the vessel carries two Normandy's condensers. There is plenty of bath accommodation and other effective sanitary arrangements. Every provision, it is almost needless to say, has been made to ensure the safety of the passengers, crew, and ship. The arrangement of boats is ample to meet all requirements. Twelve boats besides life-rafts are carried; and everything has been done to provide against sea and fire risks, even to that of placing a life-belt beside each berth in the ship. The structural designs and general arrangements of the vessel have passed the director of naval construction, and her name has accordingly been placed on the Admiralty list for employment in case of need as a fast cruiser. In that connection she could carry 1,200 soldiers, and in case of national necessity she could accommodate on her main and lower decks 2,700 men. The Victoria is built on very fine lines and presents a graceful appearance on the water. When fully equipped for sea, she will be one of the finest steamships afloat. Her keel was laid down on the 1st October last, so that little more than seven months have been occupied in the construction of her hull. She will be ready for sea early in July. The Messrs. Caird have another steamer of the same dimensions on the stocks for the P. and O. Company, which will be launched in the course of a few months.

The contract for the satin and upholstery furnishings of this vessel and her sister ship Britannia has been placed in the hands of Messrs. J. G. Rowan and Co. The furnishing of the dining saloons, music room, and state rooms will be of the most elaborate description, the materials in every case being of the finest qualities procurable. The state rooms are also being fitted with the new patent turn-up ship's berths by the same firm.

A large 70,000 compound duplicate refrigerator has been fitted in a recess in the main engine-room of the Victoria by the patentees, Messrs. Haslam and Co., Derby.

LONG DISTANCE RIDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the subject of long distance rides has been much discussed of late, and a ride of 72 miles in 6 hours is apparently considered a very grand performance, allow me to draw the attention of your readers to volume 2 of the reprint of the *Oriental Sporting Magazine*, 1828-1833.

There is therein recorded on page 307 an authentic account of a ride of 71½ miles between Poona and Panwell, which was accomplished in 3 hours and 17 minutes. Eleven horses were used.—Yours, &c.,

"SILLIDAR."

THE MISSIONARIES AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Missionaries have petitioned the Government to stop the issue of licenses for the sale of liquor to natives, but allow me to state that the natives have only to open clubs and they can get as much liquor as they please without troubling the licensed seller at all. The natives are following fast in the footsteps of the Europeans, that is, by opening clubs all over Bombay, and what is to prevent the natives up-country from doing the same. The present up-country license-holders have only to form their establishments into clubs and they can sell any amount of liquor. In fact a man owning a still should open a number of clubs in the villages around him. Look at the great saving it would be to him, not having to pay license fees. Independently of that, the liquor distiller can laugh at these temperance Missionaries, who profess to study the welfare of the natives so particularly. Preaching is all very well in its place, but the Government want revenue and revenue they must have. What would these benevolent Missionaries say if Government stopped the revenue derived from liquor and increased the Income-tax to double the present amount, or else put extra duty on articles of good. The European and native liquor dealers can well afford to do without licenses, because they have the great privilege of turning their establishments into clubs.

Fancy no fees, no police supervision, no accounts kept for the Collector, no closing hour, cards and dice as long as you feel inclined to play, Sundays and every other day, no exception to any rule.—Yours, &c.,

FIVE-OF-CLUBS.

Bombay, May 30.

AFFAIRS IN JAMNAGAR.

A CORRESPONDENT has supplied us with the following account of the state of affairs in Jamnagar:—The state of affairs in Jamnagar gives no sign of improving. Murders and robberies are of frequent occurrence, and thieves and outlaws are getting bolder every day in their depredations, on account of the security which they enjoy under the inefficiency of the present administration. A band of marauders lately appeared near Salaia, a seaport town in the territory of the Jamsaheb, and had the effrontery to give the inhabitants a warning to be on their guard, as they intended shortly to commit a raid on the place. The terror-stricken people of the town have addressed petitions to the Durbar to take proper steps for guarding the place against the threatened danger, but there has yet been no response made to their appeal. The merchants have, therefore, struck, and all business is at a standstill. If the authorities persist in giving no ear to the prayers, the people have resolved to leave the town in a body, and settle in any place which may afford a better security of life and property.

It has already been noticed, I believe, in the *Bombay Gazette*, that the Mahomedans who were implicated in the Mohorrum riots at Khambalia, and who deserved severe punishment for the murderous assaults committed upon inoffensive people, have been allowed to escape with impunity. The Mahajan of Khambalia has been greatly dissatisfied with this miscarriage of justice, and have resolved not to keep their shops open after sunset, although it is the custom of the place to transact much of the business at night. They have also agreed to sell no goods on credit to Musulmans. In better days, when peace and order prevailed, the Hindu and the Mahomedans residing in his Highness' territory were living together in perfect harmony. But things have sadly changed ever since the Musulman subjects of the Jamsaheb came to be regarded with special favour. The Jam is a perfectly good-hearted old man, but he is unfortunately very much under the influence of advisers, with whom the good of the State is no object whatever.

The fouzdar of Khambalia lately went, with a party of policemen, to Devaria which had been plundered by robbers, who took away property worth about Rs. 7,000. Two girassias who opposed them were killed and four more were wounded. The police force is not at all sufficient, either in point of number or efficiency to cope with the growing strength of marauders. The town of Moda was also lately plundered, and property of the value of half-a-lakh of rupees was taken away.

About the 22nd instant, a band of robbers paid a visit to Gaga. But the people here were bold enough to offer a resistance, with the result that two of them were killed against one man belonging to the enemy. A Vaishnao woman named Ladki was lately robbed near Gaga, and her child has been taken away. There are many minor instances of depredations which I need not particularize here. Suffice it to say, that if the misgovernment continues, it will soon call for British intervention.

THE INDIAN FOREST DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letters signed by "Policeman in the Farce," "Centralizer" and "Forests" have each in turn caught my eye, and it seems to me that a desperate effort has been made to flog a very "dead horse."

Surely, every person who knows anything of Forest matters must be aware that Government have during the past few years been gradually but steadily modifying their Forest policy—at any rate in regard to the Konkan. The resolutions issued from time to time clearly point to this.

Again, it did not need a genius to see that the sitting of the Forest Commission would and could not materially affect the declared Forest policy of Government; and it was apparent that strong recommendations would be made on behalf of the agriculturist. So far as I can gather, the members of the Forest Commission have, in their report, re-iterated the policy followed by Government in all their recent resolutions, with just enough difference to try and maintain the independence of the Commission.

I look upon the appointment of the Forest Commission merely as an act of good policy necessitated by the pressure of circumstances. Although Forest officers may have reason to disagree with some of the views finally adopted by the Commission, yet there is no doubt but that the members of it have (by dint of hard work in recording a large mass of evidence given by both officials and raiyats) succeeded in completely crippling the case put forward by a set of agitators in the Konkan. In this respect much good has been done and the prestige of the Forest Department has been upheld.

A few words in conclusion. It has been hinted that the Forest officer should be appointed an assistant to the Collector. All persons who have read the Forest Act are aware that nowhere in that Act is it stated that the Forest officer is an assistant to the Collector of the district. Before the introduction of the Forest Act the Collector used, I presume, (under Act I. of 1865) to be the undoubted authority in all matters relating to land of any kind; but when the Forest Act was framed it was clearly the intention of the Government to make the Forest officer, *by law*, independent of the Collector.

The Superintendent of Police is by law an assistant to the Collector or District Magistrate. The Forest officer is not. I believe that Government have ruled that Forest officers should consider themselves to be assistants to Collectors; but this rule (from the very nature of things) can only apply in cases where land revenue and Forest questions are likely to conflict. My experience is that the rule does no harm.—Yours, &c.,

Konkan, 28th May. RAM-ROD.

THE JUBILEE REVIEW.

BY the instructions of the Admiralty arrangements are being made at Portsmouth for the accommodation of some 4,000 distinguished visitors at the forth coming naval review at Spithead in honour of the royal Jubilee; the Indian troopships Serapis, Jumna Crocodile, and Euphrates, as well as the Humber Orontes, and Tamar having been selected for this purpose. The first four are to be set apart for the use of the Lords, Commons, and the representatives of foreign Governments, and are each to convey 700 persons. The three last are to be devoted to the spectators other than those mentioned, and are each to be made ready for the reception of 500 guests.

The Queen will witness the review either from the royal yacht Victoria and Albert or the Alberta, most probably the former, and the Prince of Wales will be on board the Osborne. His Royal Highness is expected to join his yacht some two or three days before the 23rd of July, and will live on board during the Goodwood week, which commences on the 26th. The Duke of Edinburgh will rejoin his squadron in the Mediterranean a few weeks before the review, and will therefore be unable to attend the demonstration.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT AND THE CHARGES AGAINST THE PARNELLITES.

A CORRESPONDENT in West Renfrewshire, having written to Mr. Bright asking why the *Times* should not be called upon to substantiate the grave charges it had made against certain members of the Irish Nationalist party, and why the printer of that journal should not have been dealt with by Parliament, the right honourable gentleman forwarded the following reply—

Reform Club, Pall-mall, S. W., May 10, 1887.

Dear Sir,—You do not seem to be aware that all the charges of the *Times* consist of evidence contributed by the rebel conspirators themselves. They are statements drawn from the *United Ireland* in Dublin and from the *Irish World* in New York, and from other papers edited by, or the property of active men of the conspiracy. The facts are their own facts. The *Times* has not invented them. It has only put them in order so that the public may understand the case. Parliament has really nothing to do with the matter. These conspirators and their papers have charged Lord Spencer and Mr. Forster with murder—with hanging men of whose innocence they were well assured; but Parliament did not interfere to protect the Lords-Lieutenant and Chief-Secretary and why should it interfere to defend the Irish writers and speakers. The courts are open. Why should Parliament assume the duties and the labour of the ordinary courts of justice? These can administer justice to other criminals. Why not in the case of the man for whom you seem to plead?

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S LEAVE BILL.

IN the House of Commons, May 12, Sir J. Gorst who rose to move that this Bill be read a second time, said that there were no less than five notices of objection to it. The terms in which the objections were expressed were so short and concise that he was unable to gather from them the reasons which actuated the hon. members in giving those notices. The only one which condescended to reasons was that of the hon. member for Leicester (Mr. Picton). He would answer as well as he could such objections as he was able to find. He understood that there was in the minds of some hon. members a doubt as to whether such a Bill was necessary. (Hear, hear.) It was rendered necessary by an old statute, 53 George III., which was repeated in the now operative statute, the 3 and 4 William IV., c. 75, clause 79 of which provides that the return to Europe of any official of certain specified ranks—including a commander-in-chief—should be deemed a resignation or avoidance of his office or employment. Therefore, if the Duke of Connaught left Bombay for the purpose of coming to this country he would *ipso facto* lose his appointment. If he had been allowed to leave his appointment and had then been re-appointed on his return, it would have been regarded by many persons as an improper evasion of the statute he had just read. (Hear, hear.) There was another objection—that the condition of India might be such that it would not be expedient that the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army should be absent. (Hear, hear.) The Bill did not enact that the Duke of Connaught was to come home, but only that the Viceroy of India, who was responsible for the safety of India, might grant leave to the Duke to return to this country. He had gathered also that there was a feeling on the part of hon. members that the revenues of India might be burdened by the salary of an official not attending to his duties there. That was a misconception, as the effect of the Bill if enacted would only be to enable the Duke of Connaught to return to this country without resigning his command but would not enable him to draw his salary during his absence. The Act of Parliament to which he had already referred, said that, "If any of the specified officials should leave the Presidency, &c., to which he belonged the salary and allowances belonging to his office should not be paid or payable to any agent or person to his use." The Act would not be disturbed by that Bill if passed; therefore no part of the Duke of Connaught's pay or allowances would become payable to him. He did not think that he need at that—or indeed at any—stage of the Bill argue the general question as to whether it was desirable that the Duke of Connaught should be present on such an occassion as the Queen's Jubilee. (Cheers.) He accepted that cheer as showing that the whole House agreed with him in what he had just indicated. He now came to another objection. It was asked why that should not be a general Bill. He admitted that there was a strong case for a general repeal of those provisions of the Act of 1833 which were referred to. When the Act was passed the only way a person could come to this country from India or return to India from this country was by sailing ship round the Cape of Good Hope; a passage which would occupy three or four, or even as much as nine months. It might be a very proper provision then; but now when the passage was made—or would be made under the new contract with the P. and O. Company—in 16 or 17 days, and had actually been done in 15 days; when it was possible also by means of the electric telegraph to recall an officer to his post at a few hours' notice, the House would see that the reasons which might have influenced Parliament to pass that Act no longer existed, at any rate, in anything like the same degree. The fact of the Duke of Connaught desiring to come home for the Queen's Jubilee had, no doubt, raised the question as to whether Parliament ought not now to be asked to repeal that section of the old Act altogether. It had occurred to his mind, however, that if her Majesty's Government had proceeded in that fashion, hon. members might have accused the Government of trying to alter the law under cover of a Bill for an apparently different purpose; and although the Government did not often get credit for frankness and candour in their proceedings—(laughter)—he was sure that hon. members would say that on that occasion, at all events, its procedure had been candid and frank. Therefore, if the Government had proceeded by a general Bill it might have been made matter of objection. But there was a more serious objection to a general Bill than that, and it was that in Indian legislation it was the practice of the Government at home to proceed with extreme caution, and not to tamper with the laws of India without consulting the Indian Government itself. It was a matter which took some time. On such a question the Government of India itself would not proceed rashly; it would refer the question to the provincial Government, and hear the opinion of the Government before it would form or indicate its own opinion to the Secretary of State; and that also would take a considerable amount of time. The course which the Government had adopted, and which he hoped would commend itself to the good judgment of the House, was in this particular case to proceed by special legislation for the purpose of giving statutory authority to the Viceroy of India on his own responsibility to give leave of absence to the Duke of Connaught. (Hear, hear.) Having so dealt with this special case, at more leisure and when the time of Parliament was better able to be devoted to such a question, the Government intended to bring this old statute under the consideration of Parliament, with a view to ascertaining whether the present law might be altered or not. He hoped the House would consent to that course being adopted and agree to the second reading of this Bill. He begged to move that the Bill be now read a second time. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dillwyn rose to move that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. He said that he had understood from the Under-Secretary for India that the Government might have given the Duke of Connaught leave to come home without initiating any special legislation, but that the Government on the whole considered it desirable that this Bill should be passed.

Sir J. Gorst explained that he had said there was nothing to prevent the Duke of Connaught coming home except the fact that by doing so he would have to resign his command, and that if he did so the Government might re-appoint him. The Government did not adopt that course for the reason that it might be considered an evasion of the statute. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dillwyn said he quite understood what the hon. gentlemen had said. He was glad to hear that there was no intention at present to repeal the statute, which he considered a very salutary one. For many reasons he was extremely unwilling to bring forward this resolution, and he only did so from a sense of duty. ("Oh!" and cheers.) He considered it was advisable that those who were opposed to this measure should express their opinions frankly and fairly. There was a very strong feeling outside the House on this point—(hear, hear),—that there were many exalted personages in this country who received high appointments over the heads of other officers in consequence of their connexion with the Throne—(cheers)—appointments which they would not have received otherwise. That, however, was not the ground on which he now moved the rejection of the Bill. He assured the House that it was not from any want of loyalty to her Majesty or of respect to his Royal Highness, who, he believed, had proved a very excellent officer—(cheers); but he contended that if these appointments were to be given to exalted personages they ought to hold them upon the conditions on which other persons held them. (Hear, hear.) His Royal Highness, or whoever else was intrusted with the command of India, enjoyed high pay, great power, a good position, and many great privileges, and he thought—and the country, he believed, thought with him in this matter—that he ought to take the rough with the smooth. (Hear, hear.) That was his chief reason for moving the rejection of this Bill. He was bound to say that the House was asked to grant these special privileges to his Royal Highness at a very unseasonable time. He would say nothing about the year of Jubilee, but he wished to ask was this a time, having regard to the political horizon of India, when a commading officer should be allowed to leave his command? (Hear, hear.) He doubted whether his Royal Highness himself would wish to leave India at the present crisis He had now stated, he hoped with all respect to her Majesty and his Royal Highness the reasons that had induced him to make this motion and he would now move that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Swinburne rose to second the motion, and in doing so said he hoped the House would acquit him of any want of loyalty to the Queen. ("No, no," and "Hear, hear.") The hon. member then proceeded to give instances of Royal personages who had been passed over the heads of other officers, that Highness the Commander-in-Chief had never served as ensign, lieutenant, captain, major, or lieutenant-colonel. (Loud cries of "Question.")

Mr. Puleston, rising to order, asked the Speaker whether the hon. baronet was in referring to every Royal personage who had held an appointment in the Army.

The Speaker.—The specific point in this Bill is the question whether leave should be given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and the hon. member is certainly travelling out of that question. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. E. Robertson asked whether hon. members would be at liberty to discuss the practice of appointing Royal personages to high positions in the Army.

The Speaker.—That would certainly be out of order. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. A. O'Connor asked whether the Speaker would direct the clerk at the table to take down that ruling as a precedent. (Home Rule cheers.)

The Speaker.—I will do nothing of the sort. (Loud cheers.)

Sir J. Swinburne, continuing, said there were in the Army and Navy three or four of the highest positions filled by very exalted personages, and the consequence was that officers in the Army and Navy were precluded from attaining these high appointments. ("No, no," and "Hear, hear.") He might illustrate what he said ("Order, order") by pointing out that the hon. and gallant member for South Hants, one of the most gallant admirals in the Navy, lost the command of the mediterranean Squadron from this cause. ("Order.")

The Speaker: The cause and the only cause of this Bill is the return of the Duke of Connaught without resignation, and the references of the hon. baronet are out of order. (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir J. Swinburne went on to say that he thought an opportunity had occurred when his Royal Highness, finding his Royal duties incompatible with his military duties, might gracefully retire from the post he filled and allow some distinguished military officer to take his place. (Murmurs on the Ministerial side.) He would only refer for a moment to the enormous amount of ineffective service both in the Army and Navy in consequence of these positions being held by persons of exalted rank. Our Army and Navy estimates now amounted to £31,000,000, and one-sixth of that was for pay, pensions, and retirements, because naval and military officers could see no chance of obtaining these high positions. There were some 800 lieutenants in the Royal Navy. (Ministerial laughter.)

The Speaker: The hon. member is palpably evading the rules of the House.

As the hon. baronet did not rise to continue his remarks,

The Speaker said,—Has the hon. gentleman concluded?

Sir J. Swinburne, rising in his place, said,—I have great pleasure in seconding the amendment.

Mr. Conybeare objected to the Bill on the ground that it was a piece of special legislation, and that there was no reason for special legislation in this case. He wished to ask the hon. and learned gentleman who introduced the Bill whether they would be called upon to pay the travelling expenses of his Royal Highness.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that, with all due respect to the opinion given by the Under Secretary for India, he was inclined to think that section 79 of the statute which transferred the Government to the Crown merely provided that the salary of the Commander-in-chief should cease as a consequence of what the Act declared to be a resignation and avoidence of the office. This Bill said that the departure of his Royal Highness should not be a resignation or avoidance of the office, and he would respectfully submit that if the resignation and avoidance were cleared away all the consequences attaching thereto would also be cleared away. He would suggest that her Majesty's Government should distinctly state that there was no intention whatever to impose a burden. Even if his contention were not accepted by the Government he thought it would be desireable to introduce words so as to clear up the legal doubt, and make the point quite clear.

Mr. Picton thought it was undesirable for purposes of personal convenience to set the whole legislative machine of the Empire in motion. If it were the case of an ordinary officer who desired to return to Europe for family reasons the Government would certainly not introduce any Bill to enable him to do so. The fact of the Duke of Connaught being a Prince was just the reason why no exception should be made in his favor. The people like to see persons in exalted stations taking the rough with the smooth, and setting the example of uncomplaining obedience to the law (Hear.) This Bill was an abuse of Parliamentary omnipotence, and was unwise as being ill calculated to promote those feelings of loyalty which they all desired to encourage. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cremer regretted that the hon. member for Swansea had resolved to oppose this Bill, for the result would only be the useless waste of time. Nevertheless, he intended to vote against the Bill, which he regarded as a piece of class legislation. If Tommy Atkins, whose body was covered with wounds, desired to return home to celebrate his father and mother's silver or golden wedding, or on account of some severe domestic affliction, the Government would certainly introduce no Bill for his benefit. (Hear.) He was not aware of the Duke of Connaught having earned any special distinction, and he was opposed to any special privileges such as this Bill proposed being granted.

General Goldsworthy said that as a regimental officer for many years he could state that when a private soldier, owing to important domestic arrangements, required leave of absence the colonel of his regiment always endeavoured to give it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cremer asked whether a private soldier was ever allowed to return from India.

General Goldsworthy said he knew several cases where private soldiers had been allowed to do so, and where the colonel had exerted himself to procure him a passage home. (Hear, hear.) Regimental officers did consider the welfare of their men. Probably the Government had made a tactical mistake in confinding the operation of the Bill solely to the Duke of Connaught, but he hoped that even in this limited form it would be accepted by the House. (Hear, hear.) He had himself commanded a regiment in the South of Ireland at the same time as the Duke of Connaught, who served there for a long time. (An Hon. Member.—Six months.) His Royal Highness was in command of a battalion and performed his duties to the full satisfaction of the General and as well as any officer could do, and he never took any advantage of his position to ask for any special privileges. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Childers said that this prohibition upon being granted to certain officers and high officials in India was imposed at a time when the journey to and from India occupied nine months or even a year, and it was intended as a check upon a practice which had then grown up of persons in these positions often spending most of their time in England. The Act of Parliament provided that the officers holding certain high appointments in the military and civil services in India—namely, the Governor-General, the Governors of the Presidencies, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Commanders-in-Chief of the Presidencies, should not be permitted to leave their posts without *ipso facto* vacating them. But the Secretary of State for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty could give leave to officers holding high command in places remoter than India. During his tenure of office at the Admiralty, leave had been given to the Naval Commander-in-Chief in China, and to the Naval Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific. In the same way leave could be given by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Ambassadors, and by the Secretary for the Colonies to Colonial Governors. Only a few years ago it was proposed by a Royal Commission that the Commander in-Chief of a Presidency should cease to be so designated, and should, for the future be entitled, "the General commanding in the Presidency of Madras or Bombay." Now, if this proposal had been carried into effect the officer holding the position filled by the Duke of Connaught could have obtained leave of absence from the Secretary of State for War. In these circumstances he held that it would be altogether wrong to reject this measure. (Hear, hear.) He thought that it ought, on the contrary, to be enlarged. There was no longer any reason for retaining the clause of the Acts of 1833, and it ought to be repealed in order to enable the Governor-General and Secretary of State to grant leave to all the high officials whom he had already named. Considering the pressure of business in the House, it would not be expedient to substitute for the present Bill any larger measure, but the Government might well undertake to introduce such a measure at a subsequent date. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. H. Smith said the Government would gladly follow the course suggested by the right hon. gentlemen. In the public interest it was often desirable that officers holding high command in distaut parts of the world should come home and confer personally with the government. The officers holding certain exalted positions in India were now the only persons in the Queen's service who could not be recalled to England at time when it might be very important that their views should be expressed by themselves to the government, and who could not return home when their presence was earnestly required for family reasons. It reply to some remarks which had fallen from the hon. member for Northampton, he could undertake to say that the Duke of Connaught would not, during his absence from India, draw any pay or allowances in respect of his post. (Hear, hear.) The Government had considered the advisability of introducing the larger measure referred to by the right hon. gentleman opposite, but had come to the conclusion that the special purpose of the present Bill ought to be made known to the House in a plain and straightforward manner. (Hear, hear.) He felt sure that the House would not hesitate to affirm that it was reasonable that his Royal Highness should be allowed to return home to take part in a celebration which was a source of gratification and happiness to all the subjects of her Majesty the Queen. (Cheers.) To the hon. member for Shoreditch he wished to point out that every officer under the rank of Commander-in-Chief in India, and every private who obtained leave, was still entitled to pay and allowances, and that leave was given in every reasonable case if the exigencies of the service permitted. Neither the Duke of Connaught nor the Governor-General of India would ever be a party to a neglect of duty, and if the circumstances of the day should render it at all desirable or necessary that his Royal Highness should remain in India when the time arrived for his departure, they might be sure he would not come home. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to think, however, that there was no reason whatever to expect the fulfilment of the gloomy forebodings in which one hon. member had indulged. He trusted that the House would not be put to the trouble of a division—(hear, hear)—and that the Bill would be passed with the unanimity which it was reasonable, fitting, and graceful to extend to measures of this character. (Cheers.)

Sir W. Lawson did not think this was so exciting a question as some of his friends seemed to think, nor did he consider it to be a matter of high constitutional policy which need keep them there till 6 o'clock in the morning. The real point was whether the Bill was for the public good. Now, there were three parties to the Bill. First, there was the Duke of Connaught himself; secondly, there were the people of India; and thirdly, there were the people of England. With regard to the Duke of Connaught. (Cries of "The Queen" from the Ministerial benches.) It was a most unconstitutional practice to bring the name of the Sovereign into the debates of that House—(cheers),—and whatever might be done on the other side of the House he should scrupulously abstain from doing so. If the Duke of Connaught wanted to come home to the Jubilee, why should he not? Then there were the people of India. His hon. friend below him seemed to be greatly alarmed at what might happen in India. But did his hon. friend really think that the Duke of Connaught's persence in India would do anything to avert any danger which might be impending? (Laughter.) There were plenty of officers to take his place. There was, for example, the hon. and gallant member for Hammersmith (General Goldsworthy). The third party to be considered were the people of England. It has been solemnly declared from the front bench opposite that this step would not cost the people of this country one penny and that it would give them great pleasure. The people liked nothing better than staring at members of the Royal Family. He did not see much harm in this Bill and should threfore vote against his hon. friend. Laughter.)

Sir G. Campbell did not so much object to the Bill as to the waste of the time of the House of Commons (Minsterial cheers) in introducing what he considered to be a totally unnecessary Bill. It would be far better to let the Duke of Connaught resign and then reappoint him. They were grave objections to the proposal of the right hon. member for Edinburgh to introduce a general measure, which would lead to a still further waste of time. Mr. Labouchere, who rose amid cries of "Divide" from the ministerial benches, thought they ought to regard the proposal of the right hon. member for Edinburgh with suspicion, as all transactions between the two front benches. He should not be surprised if the general Bill referred to by the right hon. gentleman were blocked. A strong proof that the proposal was an improper one was that it was necessary to bring in a Bills. There might be difference of opinion whether these great and lucrative posts ought to be given to members of the Royal Family. But, if they were, the Prince ought to sink in the soldier. There was noy more reason for this Bill than their would be for a Bill to enable an other officer to come home and see his mother. ("Divide," "Divide.") If there was any discussion on a Bill introduced by the Government there was an immediate cry of obstruction, and the leader of the House began to lecture them. They were perpetually told by the right hon. gentleman that they were obstructing the Coercion Bill ("Order, order," and "Divide") for which everything else was set aside. ("Divide.") If hon. members went on crying "Divide" he should move the adjournment. They were not going to be put down by a party which was trying to put an end to debates in the House.

The Speaker pointed out that the hon. member was not speaking to the question before the House.

Mr. Labouchere said that he was invoking the Speaker's protection. Important business was being delayed, and the House was asked to occupy itself with a Bill which was an obsequious and servile Bill, brought in to suit the private convenience of a Royal Prince. He would leave it to the country to judge between the Government and the opponents of the Bill (Ironical Ministerial cheers) and he was anxious that the real business of the country should be proceeded with.

Sir W. Plowden asked whether there would be any objection to stating in the Bill itself that the Ducke's pay and allowance were not to continue during his absence from duty.

Mr. W. H. Smith.—That is wholly unnecessary. Surely my undertaking is sufficient. (Cheers.)

Mr. Schwann wished to know whether it was clearly understood that the travelling expenses of the Duke would be defrayed by himself or the Treasury.

No answer being given.

Dr. Tanner complained of the want of courtesy of the right hon. gentleman, and said that he had heard no argument in support of the Bill. He should not oppose the Bill if the question put by the member for Manchester were answered. (Voices, "Answer.")

On the question being put there were loud cries of "Agreed," but a division was forced by members below the gangway.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the amendment 318
Against 45
Majority ... ... —273

The motion for the second reading was then agreed to

Mr. W. H. Smith—I think, Sir, I may appeal to the House to pass this Bill through its remaining stages, if that is in accordance with the general sense of the House. (Some dissent) In dealing with a measure of this character, confined and limited as it is, it is reasonable and fitting that that House should expedite its passing ("Hear, hear," and "No, no")

The Speaker put the question, "That I now leave the chair."

Mr. Dillwyn.—Is the motion in order?

The Speaker.—It is perfectly in order that the right hon. gentleman should make the motion, if it be done with the general assent of the House.

Mr. M. Healy.—Can it be done without the unanimous assent of the House?

The Speaker.—The general assent of the House is sufficient.

Dr. Tanner.—There is notice of opposition to this stage of the Bill.

The Speaker.—That is impossible. (Great laughter.)

The question was then put, and the Speaker's decision that "the Ayes have it" was challenged from the Home Rule benches. There were calls from the Ministerial benches that the dissentient members should be required to stand up, but Mr. W.H. Smith said that as a sufficient assent was not given to the motion he would put it down for the following day.

The *Times* observes that family feeling is strong and to family feeling in this case is added the sentiment that the royal Jubilee is a great national and historic occasion. In such circumstances Parliament may well be invited to relax an exceptional statute which is acknowledged to be antiquated, and to enable the Duke of Connaught to apply for such leave of absence as would in circumstances of equal importance be readily granted to officers of less exalted rank. At any rate, such seems to have been the view of the House of Commons.

The *Standard* considers that the attitude assumed by a section of the Opposition to the Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill was in the worst possible taste. Meanness and shabbiness are not congenial to any class of Englishmen. A man may be an ultra-Democrat by conviction and yet protest as stoutly as the most ardent Loyalist against sneaking attacks upon the throne. Whether the opposition to the Leave Bill was manly and straight forward is a question which very few people will hesitate about answering in the negative.

The *Daily News* cannot take the serious view of this matter which actuated Mr. Dillwyn in his conscientious opposition and Mr. Picton in supparting him. The opinion of the *Daily News* is rather that expressed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The original choice of the Duke of Connaught for so high a position was a gross public scandal. But that is past and gone. The mischief has been done, and the rejection of the Bill would have been no remedy. The *Daily News* cannot see the necessity for any Bill at all. If the Queen's son ceased to be the head of the army in Bombay by the operation of a statute, the Queen could re-appoint him. Sir John Gorst says that this would be an evasion of the law. But such an evasion would not be open to any greater objection than a special Bill introduced for the benefit of a single individual.

The *Morning Post* believes that the only result of last night's episode will be to ensure for an already popular member of the royal family, a reception of enhanced cordiality from the country he is always so ready to serve.

The *Daily Telegraph* thinks it a pity that the assent of Parliament to a Bill which must command itself to the good sense and good feeling of even the most untutored members of the community should have been marred; but this miserable display of an ungracious temper is perhaps not altogether to be regretted. Want of generosity is not a fault with which Englishmen of any class or of any politics can, as a rule, be justly charged; and no doubt the votes of this little band of Radicals will provoke the just resentment of many of those electors on whose assumed approval they profess to juftify their action. No party in the House of Commons is so much in the habit of advertising its sense of "the duty which it owes to its constituents." We shall see if these constituents will deem it any part of the duty of their representatives to place them in a position of ill-conditioned hostility to the almost universal sentiment of the nation.

The *Daily Chronicle* cannot imagine anything more ungenerous or ungracious than the opposition to the Duke of Connaught Leave Bill. It hopes that the majority of 318 to 45 by which the House passed the second reading of the Bill will convince her Majesty that the representatives of the people have no sympathy with the petty, pedling, carping spirit which was displayed by the advertising Radicals who alone opposed it.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Queen in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Hardford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone, by invitation, addressed a representative body of Nonconformist Ministers and others, on Wednesday afternoon, April 11, at the residence of Dr. Parker, at Hampstead. Dr. Parker having spoken a few words of welcome, Mr. Gladstone began his speech, which lasted over an hour, by referring to the personal bonds which united him with the Nonconformist community. In the depressing times preceding the election of 1880 it was from the Nonconformists that he found strength, consolation, and support.

SILENCING THE FREE VOICE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Turning to consider the position of affairs to-day, Mr. Gladstone said they had, for perhaps the first time in his recollection, to take to heart this reflection, that the year which they were now passing through, considered as a year of the political and legislative life of the nation, was a year in the strictest sense not of advance, not even of standing still, but of positive and absolute retrogression. For the first time in his experience, and certainly beyond the worst and darkest anticipations he had ever been led to entertain, the free voice of the House of Commons had been reduced to silence, and for the purpose of proposing and carrying retrogressive and repressive measures. Her Majesty's Government had been allowed, had been enabled, and that by the voice of a considerable number of gentlemen who had belonged to the Liberal party, to do what, to use a very simple and apparently inoffensive term, was called appropriating to themselves the time of the House, and thus reduced to absolute silence the free voice by which in all years down to 1887 the House of Commons had jealously reserved to itself the power as well as the duty of watching, following, criticising, and rebuking where it found occasion the acts and policy of the Executive Government. The House had now been sitting for eighty days, and only on three days had opportunity been given for private members to bring on, at their own discretion and on their own responsibility, public questions before the House. That was, he declared, a step of almost incredible retrogression. The Government were taking advantage of their opportunity to devote the time of the House to what was pure mischief to the interests of the country.

IRISH ALLIANCES.

Referring to the relations of the Liberal party with the Irish party, Mr. Gladstone said it was quite true that, speaking in 1881, he had said that the footsteps of the Land League were dogged by crime, and that the party of Mr. Parnell was proceeding through rapine to the disintegration of the empire. That was the view he had taken upon the circumstances of the case as then presented. But, following Lord Spencer, he had more recently said there were no grounds for charging Mr. Parnell and his colleagues with complicity in crime. The language of Colonel Saunderson, Lord Randolph Churchill, and even of Lord Salisbury, if he was correctly reported, advising a line of conduct to be followed in Ulster in the event of Parliament adopting Home Rule, was quite as dangerous as that used by the Irish leaders. But it was a different thing to accuse these gentlemen of complicity with crime. Much was said about an alliance between the Liberal party and the Irish members. There was truly an alliance for the purpose of securing a common object, and till that object was attained, the alliance would continue. But there was no "alliance" but what was open and in the face of day. "That," Mr. Gladstone added, amid cheers laughter, "is not the only alliance with the Irish party known to recent history." Between 1880 and 1885 there had been an active alliance between the Tories and the Parnellites, the object of which was to evict the Liberal ministry. The very people who, during that period joined hands with the Parnellites, were now indignant at what they called the Irish-Liberal alliance.

THE CHARGES AGAINST IRISH MEMBERS.

Mr. Gladstone then went on to say that charges of the darkest and clackest character had been made against Irish members, and that the making of those charges was either an act of incredible baseness, or it was the performance of a public service. According to rule and precedents, these things, affecting a member of the House of Commons through his parliamentary declarations in his discharge of his parliamentary duty, ought to be dealt with by the House of Commons, and the House of Commons being solicited so to deal with them had refused. It was next asked that they might be dealt with by the appointment of a Select Committee. But the Government proposed to set up another mode of proceeding. They recommended a trial in the law courts, to be instituted by the Attorney-General, who was to be set at work to prosecute in the law courts the *Times* nwespaper for having done what nine-tenths of the majority ordering the prosecution praised, lauded, and believed to have been a great public service. Could there ever have been such a mockery of justice, such a horrible farce, enacted in face of the country, as to see the Crown engaged in a pretended prosecution which almost every one of those who had ordered it were desiring and hoping might never succeed?

THE CRIMES BILL, "A WANTON AND INSIDIOUS MEASURE."

Dealing next with the Crimes Bill, Mr. Gladstone described it as a wanton and insidious measure. Wanton, because it had been brought in at time when there was no exceptional amount of crime or outrage; and insidious, because it pretended to be for one purpose and was really designed for another. It assumed to be against crime, whereas it was really levelled against combinations and exclusive dealing, the last resort of a poor and discontented people. Loud complaints were made of the slow progress of the Bill. In order to remove the ground for these complaints he recommended the Government to do one of two things. He did not say withdraw the Bill. Let them keep their unnecessary and wanton Coercion Bill if they would; but first let them say frankly, "We make it a Bill against crime, and crime only, and not against combination and exclusive dealing." Let them go further and say, "We will make it what every other Coercion Bill has been—for one, or two, or three years, or for a limited time." If they did that the debates upon it would be short enough. He and his friends would record their objections to it as a Crimes Bill, but the time of the country would be saved and the Government would have to set about what had hitherto been a sinecure for them—namely the prosecution of general legislative duties.

A WARNING.

Home Rule Mr. Gladstone declared to be a question of the near future. His own precise position in view of the question he set forth in a statement, which had better be quoted in his own words. After advising his hearers to regard with scepticism the allegation that differences in the Liberal party continued because he was determined to adhere to his plan in all particulars, he said: "It is my earnest daily and nightly desire to find the best means of meeting any reasonable objection and of improving the structure of the plan of last year so as to carry with it the very greatest possible amount of support." In his opinion the situation at the present moment was overshadowed by a grave danger. They had enjoyed a great and golden opportunity. They had found Irishmen brought to a state of reflection, candour, and moderation. But the effect of unduly protracting these contests might be to expand the demands of the Irish members, "and," Mr. Gladstone added, "I warn our opponents that if they play this rash and ill-considered game too long, they will not settle the Irish question upon the easy and favourable terms possible last year, and upon which even yet there is an opportunity of settling it." After alluding to the Disestablishment question and its interest for his hearers, Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying:—"We have before us a great and a grave controversy; one I hope which will not be too much protracted; one in which the interests of the empire are involved, and in which also is involved what I feel more deeply even than the interests of the empire; which I believe to be, in fact, the highest of all interests—namely, its honour and its integrity. In the interests of these it is necessary it should be settled. For centuries—not only for generations or for years, but for centuries—the genius of England has been disparaged and the honour and character of England has been lowered by its conduct towards Ireland in the face of the whole civilized world. We who are assembled in this room shall, I am certain, labour together as one man until the memory of that shame be effaced."

BANQUET TO MR. GOSCHEN.

Lord Salisbury presided at a banquet given on Saturday, May 7, to Mr. Goschen in celebration of his return for St. George's, Hanover-square. In responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," the Prime Minister referred to the change of circumstances rather than of opinion which had united Conservatives and Liberal Unionists at this great crisis of imperial moment. He went on to say that he could not help thinking with something of anger and vexation of the waste of time and health and of talent to which the present degeneracy of the House of Commons condemned some of the best intellects in the country. He could not but wonder how long the English people would endure the present state of things. He supposed the original conception of Ministers and of Parliaments was that they should assemble together for some species of legislative work; but they had now been more than half an ordinary session assembled at Westminster by the Queen's commands, and during that time—he did not speak of the House of Lords, which had done its best to contribute to the legislation of the year—the House of Commons had spent one month in an Address which in former times used to be voted in one day, it had spent another month in an alteration of one rule in its procedure, and the rest of the time had been spent in getting as far as the first eight lines of a Bill upon which the great majority of the House of Commons were thoroughly agreed, and the passing of which they declared to be essential to the public welfare. And it is not as if these eight lines contained in them matters of any great or vital dispute. The clause to which they belonged was substantially and almost literally taken from a Bil passed by Mr. Gladstone himself in 1882. Lord Salisbury proceeded:—Now, what strikes me, about this state of things is not only the terrible waste to which I have called your attention, but the extreme oddity of the position. We inflict upon our worst criminals a punishment called the treadmill. Is there anything very seriously different from the present legislative proceedings and that instrument of punishment? The essence of it is that it is perfectly useless; and so with these legislative proceedings. In this respect they absolutely resemble each other. You bring up your sons to consider political life as the highest obligation to which a citizen can devote his powers. You struggle—Heaven knows how men struggle—to obtain a seat in Parliament. And when they have done it all it ends in this—that they should sit night after night and week after week listening to the droning commonplaces of Irish disaffection. I cannot but believe that the consciousness of the melancholy and yet the grotesque farce which is being played will penetrate to the minds of the English people, and that as a business people they will rise up and insist that their governors shall do business, and that by some short, sharp expression of their will they will put an end for ever to state of things which as ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Amid the din and turmoil of the aimless warfare there were creeping up fallacious representations of the great issue at stake. Lord Rosebury, who was noy expected to take so headlong a step as he has recentlt taken, has put forward the cry for the next election—he is determined to be in time—and his cry is conciliation against coercion. Now, when you speak of conciliation, I wish to know to whom conciliation is addressed. That which is conciliation to the National League is permission to the National League to eat up its enemies, and it is not regarded by its victims exactly in the same light. In this town there is an interesting show, which you may see a little way off—namely, a boa constrictor being fed with a rabbit. Now the presentation of the rabbit to the boa constrictor is undoubtedly an act of conciliation to the boa constrictor. Lord Rosebery, watching the boa constrictor only, and confining his view to it would be justified in saying that.

The quality of conciliation is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven.

But I want to know whether the rabbit looks at it in the same light. I doubt if the rabbit appreciates to the same degree the policy of conciliation. I am glad to think that in referring you to this similitude I have exaggerated the difference between the respective forces of the larger and the smaller sections of the Irish people. My impression is that the Irish rabbit would make a very much better fight than his prototype and that if you leave this Irish rabit and this Irish boa constrictor together it is even betting which gets the better of the conflict. I wish earnestly to warn you against those subtle fallacies which the Separatists are continually urging. There is nothing which appeals so much to English hearts—and it is greatly to their honour—as to impress them that the course to which they are urged is a course of kindness, of benevolence, and of conciliation. But remember that in this case what is kindness and benevolence to one set of men is the bitterest cruelty to another. What you have to ask yourselves is, with which set of men does right and justice lie? That is the true description of the policy that we are pursuing. We are maintaining the rights of the weak against the strong; we are maintaining legal rights and justice against oppression: we are maintaining freedom against criminal coercion. That is the policy by which we mean to stand, and that is the cause in which I am confident we shall win.

Mr. Goschen, replying to the toast of his health, which was proposed by the Duke of Westminister, recalled the occasion when at the Opera House meeting, the alliance between the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists was inaugurated. and said the subsequent defeat of the Gladstonians was owing to the further develpment of that beneficent alliance. The patriotic devotion of Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington had bound the two parties together, and although, they had parliamentary difficulties and were opposed by agitation, the alliance had not been weakened, and he believed it was stronger than it was three or four months ago. Having made a survey of the various stages of the alliance between the two parties, Mr. Goschen went on to say:—"Our opponents talk of the country; but we too have the must satisfactory voice of information from many parts of the country; including "dear old Scotland." We believe that we are making progress in the country and let it not be thought that if we are supported by our countrymen we are likely to break up from any want live from any want of a decided policy amongst ourselves. We have a programme. We do not wish to live from hand to month. We have a progromme and a list of measures which we wish to produce and to pass. We believe that we shall produce legislation. It is for the House of Commons to determine whether we shall pass legislation. My noble friend spoke of the degeneracy of the House of Commons. No, I will not admit the term. It is a temporary debauch; and what a prospect for the ambition of men and for the ambition of parties does not open out before us when we think that possibly it may rest with us once more to lift the reputation that great assembly that it may once more be in our power to rescue it from that apparant hopelessness into which it has drifted. It is a noble ambition—an ambition which perhaps one party, one set of men, might be able to accomplish; but by the joint actions of parties prepared to make sacrifices and prepared sink their individual ambitions, that great object may, please God, one day yet be accomplished. And so we will go forward—not in any spirit of boastfulness, for we know we may have very much for which to thank our opponents for their great mistakes—not in any spirit of exultation, because we know the tremendous difficulties with which we have to deal—but we will go forward with a growing confidence in the support of the country, and in an absolute trust in our faithful allies.

THE *TIMES'* ATTACK ON MR. DILLON.

THE DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

The House of Commons have gone through the formality of declaring the attack of the *Times* on Mr. Dillon not to be a breach of privilege. There was an undoubted diminution of interest during the early proceedings in the Commons on Friday, May 6. Though members were within the precincts of the House many of them declined to grace the legislative chamber, and hence it happened that the resumption of the privilege debate was both dull and decorous. Nobody seemed to pay much heed to either Captain Price or his "unauthorised" suggestion for a Royal Commission, though of course the Opposition were amused by this latest instance of Conservative faith in a Royal Commission as the one sovereign remedy for all the ills of the State. There was a better audience for the courteous and polished address of Sir Henry James. Though he spoke from the front Opposition bench, he took sides very strongly with the Government, and not only supported the attitude they had assumed, but defended the administration of English law from the oft-repeated imputations of prejudice and unfairness. He urged that if an advocate forgot his duty or abused it the Judge would check him, and if the Judge did not the jury would punish him for his bad advocacy; and then he proceeded to argue forcibly in favour of a trial in a law Court, explaining that a cause instituted by the Attorney-General would have precedence over all other causes, and he strongly condemned the proposal to appoint a Select Committee.

When Mr. Healy rose to reply, many of the Tories—with questionable taste—made a hasty exit from the Chamber. This ostentatious leave-taking, however, failed to disconcert the member for North Longford; and he proceeded, in a very vigorous harangue, to taunt the Government with their unfair treatment of political opponents.

MR HEALY HITTING ALL ROUND.

There was a tremendous explosion of laughter when, after premising that he "did not know much about its rites and ceremonies," he declared that there was one part of the service of the Church of England in which "the congregation had to get up and beat their breasts and say—'Oh, I am a very great sinner!'" But that was nothing, he thought, to the "Uriah Heapish" attitude of Sir Henry James in believing that the House of Commons was unfit to search into the career of 86 of its own members. The Irish party, Mr Healy declared, did "not care one brass farthing or a pinch of snuff" whether an inquiry was granted or not. Though they did not shrink from it, and even courted it, they had never asked for it. He charged the Conservative party, whom he described as "W. H. Smith & Co.," with spreading libels, and even—here the hon. member looked across at the First Lord of the Treasury—with "making a profit out of them," but now that an inquiry was proposed, "W. H. Smith & Co. shrank back into their hole." He asserted that a Conservative member had been known to say—"I wish we had these Irishmen like rats in a pit and a terrier was at their throats," and when there arose a shout of "Name," he answered, "I don't know them—I don't want to know them—but they were three members who left this House before me, and I heard one of them say it as he stood on the platform at the Westminster Bridge Station:—I heard it with my own ears." Still, he declared that he would prefer an inquiry by a Committee of the House, even if composed of "twelve Orangemen, with that pious Catholic Mr. De Lisle at its head," to a trial by a London jury. He gauges the opinions of an English jury by the opinions of the Irish party he heard expressed in railway carriages.

MR. PARNELL CHALLENGING INVESTIGATION.

Colonel Saunderson followed, but was not any more edifying then he usually is. Then came Mr. H. Fowler, who, though he had a small audience, made a very important announcement. He said he was in a position to say that there was no indisposition on the part of hon. gentleman below the gangway that the inquiry should not have a much wider range—(Parnellite cheers)—and since he began speaking, one of them had handed him a telegram from the member for the city of Cork (Mr. Parnell), whose absence through ill-health they all deplored, in which he said he was quite willing that the inquiry should extend to the forged letter. (Loud Parnellite cheers.) There was a challenge which the Government were bound to meet. (Renewed Parnellite cheers.) The hon. member was said to have written a letter which, if it were proved that he did write, would be his political extinction; and they asked that this House, by its own tribunal, should investigate this grave charge against him. (Parnellite cheers.) Mr. Fowler concluded by saying that they knew what the result of the vote would be. But there would be an appeal to the constituencies, and already the press, even the Conservative and Unionist press, had discerned that the instinct of fair play in the English people was resenting the refusal of a Parliamentary inquiry into those most serious charges.

MR. GOSCHEN'S TAUNTS.

Late in the evening Mr. Goschen spoke. He began by commenting on the absence of the leader of the Opposition. This remark was received with cries of "Oh, oh," from the Opposition, and Mr. Goschen had not advanced far before Mr. Gladstone entered amid loud cheers. Proceeding to deal with the question before the House, he contended that no precedents were applicable. They were told by Mr. Healy that a whole party was on its trial, and that it was to be tried before a tribunal selected from two other parties. The member for the Scotland Ward Division of Liverpool denounced the whole Tory party as "conspirators with the authors of these libels," and yet it was expected that from these gentlemen would be selected the members of an important committee. When he proceeded to accuse Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Fowler of throwing discredit on British tribunals, there were loud protests, and Mr. Fowler warmly declared that the statement was absolutely unfounded. Mr. Goschen, however, repeated most emphatically that the Opposition, in order to justify the proposal to place the question before a committee, were throwing discredit on British justice. Mr. Gladstone, he said, "for this time only was prepared to have confidence in English gentlemen, and to appeal from the masses to the classes." The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded his speech by declaring that both sides were agreed that there should be inquiry, but the inquiry which the Government proposed was in the Courts of the Queen.

A LAST APPEAL BY MR. DILLON.

Mr Dillon said the question they had to decide that night was whether there was to be an investigation or not. By their vote that night he hoped they would decide the matter for ever, and that within the walls of that House hon. members would desist from repeating charges which must, if repeated there, lead to disorderly and discreditable scenes. He now repeated for the last time the offer they had made that the reference to the Committee should not be narrowed to the reference which now stood in the amendment. They were willing that the reference should be widened so as to include the question of the authenticity of the letter attributed to Mr Parnell—(Parnellite cheers)—and every other definite charge which any member opposite could select from "Parnellism and crime." (Renewed Parnellite cheers.) They believed that a Committee of that House was the most competent machinery by which the whole of this business could be thoroughly investigated, and the whole of the truth made clear. He now deliberately alleged on behalf of his colleagues, as well as on his own behalf, that they now had in their hands clues which, they had good reason to hope, would enable them to trace the forger of the forged letter—(loud Parnellite and Opposition cheers)—and to expose the entire conspiracy in its nakedness to the British public. (Renewed cheers.) He appealed to the House, as honourable men and gentlemen, not to deny them this opportunity. (Cheers.) He appealed to them—not for their own sakes, for he was willing to defy the *Times* and all its legion of forgers and liars—(loud Parnellite cheers)—but for their reputation as Englishmen and honourable gentlemen, and in the interest of the future relations of England and Ireland. (Cheers.) He appealed to them, as they looked to a future in which these two peoples would cease to hate and mistrust each other—(cheers)—to take this opportunity, which every man of them had said he was anxious to get—(loud cheers)—to allow them to clear their characters—not before the Irish people, but before the English people, and to remove what, if it were left, must prove a fostering and poisonous sore. (Cheers.) Let them, in going into the lobby, remember that those who voted against this amendment would have upon their heads the full responsibility if this whole business were never investigated. (Cheers.)

MR. SMITH'S CONCLUDING STATEMENTS.

Sir William Harcourt charged the Government and their supporters with profound unwillingness to have those charges sifted to the bottom. Mr. Smith spoke next, and asserted amid loud cheers and laughter that the Government were most anxious that the matter should be thoroughly investigated, and that they were ready to assist the Irish members in having a thorough and effective inquiry. Mr. Smith, in conclusion, said Mr. Goschen had given conclusive reasons against referring the question to a Committee to the House, but there was a strong desire that an inquiry, as impartial and complete as possible, should be undertaken under the authority of Parliament. If the right hon. gentleman would undertake the responsibility of moving for such an inquiry, in a form that would give confidence to the contrary, and that would give assurance to his own friends that justice would be done the Government were most anxious that that should be done. (Ironical Parnellite cheers.) He hoped that a method would be found by which such an inquiry could be conducted. The best assistance of her Majesty's Government would be given to the hon. member for East Mayo for ascertaining the truth of the questions at issue, but the Government could not consent to the reference to the question to a partisian Committee of the House of Commons. (Cries of 'No.")

AN OFFER BY MR. GLADSTONE—THE DIVISION.

Then Mr. Morley, rising amid some cries of "divide,' said he only rose at the desire of the member for Mid Lothian, to make it clearly understood that that hon gentleman accepted, definitely and fully, the extension of the terms of his amendment so as to include the charge of the letter imputed to the hon. member for Cork, and other specific and definite charges, which could be extracted from the articles called "Parnellism and Crime," which the member for Mayo and his friends had expressed their willingness to have referred to the committee. Therefore, what was submitted to the House was a proposal by which the whole body of the charges made by the *Times* against the Irish members should be submitted to the judgment of a committee of this House. At a quarter-past one o'clock, the division was taken. By 317 votes to 233—a majority of 84—Mr. Gladstone's amendment was rejected, and the motion of the Solicitor-General "declining to treat" the subject as a matter of privilege was agreed to without a division.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Westbourne, 1,227 tons, Captain R Benington sailed yesterday from Bombay, laden with a general cargo for Genoa.

The s s Soomatra which arrived in Bombay yesterday, under Captain W E Breece, from Yembo, brought a general cargo and 25 deck passengers on board.

The ship Talevera Captain J Robson consigned to Messrs. M. Mackenzie and Co, brought to Bombay 2,460 tons of coals yesterday morning, from Cardiff which port she left on 2nd March last.

The s s Venetia, 1,698 tons, sailed under Captain F Cole yesterday for China. She carries a miscellaneous cargo comprising of cotton, twist, opium and other merchandise.

The s s Simoon, 1,350 tons, Captain T Pole, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Cardiff (May 1) laden with a cargo of 2,464 tons of coals and two first class passengers, Messrs R Partington and G Partington She is consigned to W Crowder and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
30	Simoom (s)	Pole	Cardiff, May 1.
	Sumatra (s)	Bruce	Yembo, May 17.
	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta May 7.
	Australia (s)	Nantes	London.
	Talevera	Robson	Cardiff, March 2.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
30	Assyria (s)	Tice	Persian Gulf and Karachi.
	Westbourne (s) ..	Bennington ..	Genoa.
	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Coast and Calcutta
	Venetia (s)	Cole	Singapore & Hong kong.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Europa, for Antwerp.
" Maulkins Tower, for Genoa, Naples, &c.
" Sumatra, for Hoodeida, Jeddah, &c.
" Kohinur, for Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May			
21	Chanda s	....	Calcutta.
25	Menora s	....	Calcutta.
26	Simla s	....	Bombay.
	Nurjahan s	....	Calcutta.
27	Asia s	....	Rangoon.

THE BIRTH-DAY LEVEE AT SIMLA.

At 9-45 p.m., on Tuesday, the 24th May 1887, the day appointed for the celebration of the Birth-day of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, attended by his personal suite, held a levee at the Viceregal Lodge. The following is the list of gentlemen who were present:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

Begbie, Major A G, R E
Bruce, Lieut C D, A D C
Buck, Sir E C, Kt
Clifford, Colonel R C R
Clementi, Lieut-Col M
Cappel, Sir A J Leppel, K C I E
Chapman, Major-General E F, C B
Crookshank, Colonel A C W
Chamberlain, Major Neville
Collen, Lieut-Col E H H
Colvin, the Hon Sir A, K C M G, C I E
Chesney, the Hon Maj-Genl G T, C S I, C I E, R E
Durand, Mr H M, C S I
Deane, Major T
Dallas, Deputy Surg-General A M, C I E
Davies, Lieut H S P
Elles, Maj-Genl W K, C B
Grey, Col L J H, C S I
Hope, the Hon Sir T C, K C S I, C I E
Hume, Lieut C V, A D C
Home, Col R, C I E, R E
Hogg, Mr F R, C S I
Henderson, Col P D, C S I
Hawkes, Col H P
Hamilton, Maj Jas, A D C
Home, Lieut-Col F J
Johnston, Lieut J T, A D C
James, Mr S H, C S
Lyall, the Hon J B, C S
Lewis, Col R F
MacFarlan, Maj-Genl D
Menzies, Col O
Madden, Surg-Genl C D
Molesworth, Mr G L, C I E
MacDonnell, Mr A P, C S
Mackenzie, Col A [illegible]
Nairne, Brig-Genl C [illegible]
Oliphant, Mr G A
Peile, the Hon J R, C S I
Pritchard, Lieut Col H G
Pemberton, Col R, C B
Patterson, Mr A B, C S
Quinton, the Hon J W
Roberts, His Excellency Genl Sir F S, Bt, V C, G C B, K C I E, R E
Ribbentrop, Mr B
Rawlinson, Capt H, A D C
Smith, Major-Genl T P
Scobie, the Hon A R, C I E, Q C
Sanford, Col G E L S, C B, R E
Turner, Sir Charles, Kt, C I E
Temple, Brigade Surgeon, W, V C, M B
Thuillier, Lieut-Col H R, R E
Taylor, Surg-Major W
Tribe, the Archdeacon W H
Westland, Mr J, C S
Walker, Depy Surg-Genl W
Williams, Col B
Young, Mr W M, C S

PUBLIC ENTREE.

Arathoon, Mr L J
Aitken, Mr D E
Aitken, Major W
Anderson, Capt W L R
Acres, Lieut G
Archer, Mr J
Bell, Rev R J
Blood, Lieut W P
Blood, Surg-Major R
Barclay, Surg-Major A
Beadon, Mr H A
Broadbent, Major J E
Browne, Lieut C A R
Buckley, Mr R B
Barrow, Capt E G
Brown, Mr C
Brereton, Major R K
Browne, Surg Major S H
Beatty, Rev E T
Burt, Capt H
Bawyer, Capt W G
Bickford, Lieut E
Beadon, Lieut-Col C
Brooke, Mr W R
Breyer, Capt J F
Biggs, Lieut H V
Clarke, Rev R
Cooke-Collis, Capt M C
Cookson, Mr H C, C S
Court, Lieut-Col M H
Conolly, Lieut-Col E R
Coddington, Lieut-Col F
Cubitt, Lieut W M
Carrie, Major G T
Carter, Capt F C
Carson, Mr W P
Chisholm, Mr A
Cox, Mr W R
Cordue, Lieut W R
Cooke, Col T A
Cullin, Mr E V S
Cavendish, Lieut C C
Cullinan, Lieut J E
Cordue, Lieut W G R
Crawford, Mr J A, C S
Dalrymple, Col W L
Daly, Surgeon T
Dyer, Mr E
Dangerfield, Mr P
Day, Capt J G
Dunsterville, Capt K S
Doran, Mr E A
Dallas, Mr W L
Daukes, Mr F C, C S
Dick, Lieut A R
English, Mr R A
Elles, Major E R
Elston, Mr J
Eliot, Mr J
Elsmie, Mr G R, C S
Forbes, Mr G S
Fassen, Lieut D G M
Fenton, Mr M W, C S
Farwell, Lieut-Col
Freeman, Captain B L
Fletcher Lieut-Col H A
Glaney, Major J G
Garraway, Lieut C W
Gordon, Capt S D
Goldney, Mr W G
Gallwey, Lieut-Col P Fitz G
Goad, Mr S B
Graham, Col T
Hemming, Lieut E H
Hensman, Mr H
Hodgson, Lieut G B
Harris, Col P
Harris, Surg G F A
Harrison, Mr J H, C S
Hutchison, Major H Mc L
Higginson, Col T
Hynes, Mr G
Hecket, Capt H Cragie
Hewett, Mr J P, C S
Havden, Lieut F A
Hogg, Mr C J
Irwin, Mr G R, C S
Jerrard, Major F B J
Jacob, Mr S, C S
Johnstone, Mr J W D
Jeffreys, Major
King-Harman, Lieut-Col
Ker, Mr A W
Lister, Capt A
Lawrence, Lieut-Col W A
Livingstone-Learmouth, Mr A C
Lance, Col F
Lawrie, Major J A
Lawrence, Mr W R, C S
Lund, Mr E
Loder, Mr G W E
Latimer, Mr F W
Leigh, Major F
McCracken, Mr D E
Manifold, Capt J F
Morgan, Capt
Murray, Capt J
Macdonald, Lieut J R L
Mackenzie, Capt H M
Martin, Capt E W F
Mansel, Captain C G
Mayne, Major C H H
Morton, Col G De C
Macdonald, Surg-Major D F
Meakin, Mr H G
Macdonald, Mr R G
Miller, Mr J
Maude, Mr H, C S I
Nicolson, Major W G
Napier, Lieut-Col G, V C
Oliver, Mr C E
O'Dea, Rev Father L
Ogden, Mr W
O'Brien, Mr E C
Pretyman, Col G F
Percy, Capt W F
Patton, Capt A
Preston, Mr S
Parker, Mr E W
Porter, Capt G M
Philipps, Mr W R
Quinton, Lieut F D
Ross, Mr J J
Rattray, Mr A
Reynolds, Mr C H
Runtall, Capt F M
Robertson, Major J, C I E
Robertson, Lieut-Col D H
Rivaz, Lieut-Col V
Sanders, Rev M C
Saunders, Mr W M
Shields, Lieut H
Stoney, Major G O
Stanton, Lieut F W
Stanton, Lieut H E
Steward, Mr A B, C S
Southey, Lieut R
Smyth, Capt O S
Scott, Mr A
Sanderson, Col H B
Sedgfield, Surg A R W
Stratchey Lieut R
St Clair the Hon L
Tomkins, Rev G W
Tupper, Mr C L, C S
Trench, Major H W
Thompson, Capt C W
Taylor, Major
Tufnell, Mr C E
Thurburn, Capt R E
Turnbull, Mr D N
Wilson, Capt W B
Wright, Capt C
Wilson, Capt G F
Wall, Mr L G
Wilkie, Surg Major D
Williams, Mr W
Weir, Mr C I, C S
Watts, Major P W
Watkins, Lieut L G
Watt, Dr G, C I E
Wilson, Mr A B
Wood, Mr S G
Wynne, Lieut G
Walker, Mr G H D
Younghusband, Mr A

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Gokalchand Lala
Hemchunder Sircar Baboo
Mohammad Abdoolla Khan

NEW PRESENTATIONS.

Names.	Presented.
Bean, Capt T	Major F Leigh
Bannerman Lieut A D	Surg-Major Taylor
Crichton Mr A B	Major T Deane
Greig Surg F J	Surg-Genl C D Madden
Gordon Lieut W R P	Major F Leigh
H H The Maharana Shree Vikmatjee of Porebunder	The Hon'ble Sir T C Hope, K C S I, C I E
Irons Rev E A	The Archdeacon W H Tribe
Indur Singh Mr	Mr W M Young, C S
Oliphant Mr G W W	Mr G A Oliphant
Pandit Saligham	Mr F R Hogg, C S I
Tait Mr J	The Hon'ble Sir T C Hope, K C S I, C I E
Tytter Mr S	Col A R D Mackenzie, C B
Weston	Major F Leigh
Williams Mr C O N	Col B Williams

List of Gentlemen who were unavoidably prevented from attending the Levée:—

Bushman Col H A, C B
Conway Gordon Lieut Col L, C I E
Dowlut Ram Rai Bahadoor
Dausey Mr E P
Henderson Mr E P, C S
Hume Mr A O
Hill Mr T H B
Irwin Mr H
Johnson Capt A, C B, A D C
Chanter Capt
Keith Major J
Evans-Gordon Lieut W E
Nuthall Col H I
O'Conor Mr J E
O'Meara Mr A O
Sheridan Mr P
Sheridan Mr H C
Taylor Col J C
Woodyatt Lieut N G
Steel Col J P, R E

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 29.

Young, Lieut, Bo, Comst Dept, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

May 30.

Lloyd, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, from Dublin.
Fenwick, Major, Mad, 1st Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Fleetwood, Major, Bo, Lancashire Fus, on sick leave, From Neemuch.
Macdonald, Capt, 7th Bl Cavy, on duty, from England
Sargeaunt, Major, Bl, R E, from furlough, from England.
Watson, Major, Bl Suffolk Regt, on duty, from England.
MacMahon, Capt, Bo, Dy A Q-M-G, from leave, from Matheran.
Kensington, Capt, Mad, R E, from furlough, from England.
Francis, Capt, Bo, Transport Dept, on leave, from Poona.
Bell, Lieut, 1st Dorset Regt, on duty, from England.
Baker, Lieut, Bo, on duty, from England.
Creagh, Lieut, Bo, Rl Marines L I, on duty, from England.
Haslam, Vety-Surgn, Bo, A V D, on sick leave, from Kirkee.
Maitland, Brt Lieut-Col, Bo, Poona Horse, from leave, from England.
Maitland, Lieut, Bo, 2nd P W O Yorks Regt, on duty, from England.
Grant, Lieut, Bo, 1st Dorset Regt, on duty, from England.
Buchanan, Lieut, Rl 8th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Curtis, Lieut, Rl 8th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Herbert, Lieut, 1st Lincoln Regt, on duty, from England.
Batten, Lieut, 1st Middlesex Regt, on duty, from England.
Lowry, Lieut, Bo, Rl Irish Rifles, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—May 28.

Pease, Lieut. Bo, 2nd E Y Regt, on duty, to Poona.

May 29.

Lockhart-Mure, Lieut, Bo, Durham L I, from leave, to Poona.

May 30.

Francis, Capt, Bo Transyort Dept, from leave, to Karachi.
Reilly, Major, Bo, Q M G's Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Maitland, Col, Bo. Poona Horse, on duty, to Simla.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 29th May, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·798
Temperature of the Air	85·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer........................	78·0
Dew Point	73·2
Relative humidity of Air	·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.)	90·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)*	81·5
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	235

* From midnight to midnight.

REVOLTING CRUELTY TO A CHILD IN PARIS.

A REVOLTING case of cruelty to a child has, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says, been just tried at the Nancy Assizes, and was only disposed of at the end of three days. A grandfather, an uncle, and an aunt of the child were placed in the dock on the charge of having perpetrated a slow and torturing murder.

Their family name was Norroy, and they belong to the peasant class, combining the sale of vegetables in a market-cart with the cultivation of the ground in the neighbourhood of Langres. The elder Norroy went last July to Paris, where he had a son, a greengrocer, the wife of whom had lately died, leaving a little girl, Marie, aged four. She was taken back to Briey, where the grandfather, uncle, and aunt lived, and witnesses who deposed to her martyrdom said she was a fresh-faced laughing and attractive child when she arrived at Briey. The grandfather said she was an encumbrance and must be got rid of, as they could not afford to bring her up. His son Marcel and his daughter Josephine being of the same mind, they set about killing the child by slow degrees. A neighbour, one Cochard, saw Marcel beat the child because she was not able to thresh out sheaves of wheat with a heavy bat. When she cried and said she could not hold it, he tied her hands to it and stood over her with a rod, with which he struck her when her strength failed. Cochard went to denounce this cruelty to the Mayor of Briey, but this Civil Magistrate was afraid of Norroy, who, he said, went constantly all over the commune hawking vegetables, and he might prevent his (the Mayor's) re-election if he vexed him. Cochard then went back and said to the uncle, "If you really want to get rid of the child, kill her at once; but don't make life a curse to her." This exasperated the brutes and made them more cruel to the motherless infant. Last October, a woman named Teltz, who lived next door, was awoke at five in the morning by the plaintive cries of Marie. Going to a window and looking in, she saw old Norroy with a bunch of rods flogging the child, who, when he let her go, ran to the aunt, Josephine, to implore protection; but instead of obtaining it, she received a violent kick in the abdomen, and was then picked up by the aunt, who held her between her knees for the grandfather to flog afresh. Then he took Marie by the hair, and, lifting her up, dashed her on the ground, and pommelled her, crying, as he did so, "Take that, take that! and let your friends now go if they like and make another report to the Mayor!" Another day he took her to the pigsty and rolled her in the filth there, and then, throwing a bucket of cold water on her, flogged her with nettles. A dressmaker over the way had seen how he made the child filthy to have a pretext for the ablutions and the whipping, and, in her indignation, rushed over to defend the little martyr. Another day the uncle threw her into a rut at the bottom of a hill down which a cart driven by the grandfather was coming, but a passer-by saved her from being crushed to death. Last winter she used to be taken from before the fire and placed under the pump. She was half-starved. She was beaten with a burning brand, and the doctor counted sixty-two burns on her body. She was confined in a kind of press under the stairs of the garret. Two neighbours who caught a glimpse of her in this phase of her wretchedness said that her face no longer had a human appearance. On the 21st of November her torturers decided to be done with her. Josephine released her from the cupboard, put her to bed, and then went with the rest of the family to a village *fete*. Marcel came back at midnight, and the neighbours were aroused by three terrible shrieks of little Marie. They went and insisted on the police commissary of Langres sending a doctor and the gendarmes to look to the child, who they found had been suffocated with a pillow. After she was murdered the uncle stuffed a bun down her throat to be able to say that she had choked herself in eating it. The three monsters tried to shift the blame to each other. A verdict of guilty, but with extenuating circumstances, was found. Old Norroy and Marcel were sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude and Josephine to twelve.

AN UNKNOWN INCIDENT OF RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the following gives an absolutely authentic account of an unknown episode of the Turco-Russian war, and may be read in connection with his despatch published on Monday concerning the alleged secret treaty between Austria and Russia:—

To understand the violent disappointment of the Russians after the Congress of Berlin one must know the following incident, which shows that Russia thought at the end of the war that she was absolute mistress of the Turks and of European Turkey. Count Schouvaloff, then Russian Ambassador in London, repeatedly telegraphed to the Russians to enter Constantinople, affirming that England would not raise a finger against the occupation of Constantinople on condition that Galipoli should not be occupied, and that no attempt to blockade the English fleet should be tried. Accordingly, a telegram was sent from St. Petersburg to San Stefano and to General Ignatieff, ordering the commanders to enter Constantinople and to occupy it at any cost. This telegram in cipher passed through Turkish territory, and before being transmitted to San Stefano came under the eyes of the Turks. An attempt was made to discover the cipher; but this trial succeeded only partially. Nevertheless, the Turks understood that the occupation of Constantinople was ordered by the Czar. To gain time they mingled the ciphers of the Russian despatch in such a fashion that it became absolutely unintelligible, and under this form transmitted it to San Stefano. There General Ignatieff vainly tried to discover the sense of the order, and after two days' hard working asked for an explanation. Meanwhile Musurus Pasha was ordered to inform the British Cabinet of the designs of Russia, and to ask the help of Great Britain. The English Cabinet was summoned in haste to a meeting, and an order was given to Lord A. Loftus at St. Petersburg to see the Czar, and to inform him or his Chancellor that an occupation of Constantinople by the Russians would be considered by England as a *casus belli*, and that he, Lord A. Loftus, would have in this case to ask for his passports. The Czar then changed his mind, and when General Ignatieff's despatch asking for explanations reached St. Petersburg the idea of an armed occupation of Constantinople had been abandoned by his Majesty. From this one may understand the bitterness of the Russian resentment at having been despoiled by the Berlin Congress of nearly all the most important advantages gained by the San Stefano Treaty. Austria alone, without a shot or the loss of a man, kept her conquest by virtue of the draft of 1876 and of the treaty between her and Russia.

RUSSIAN MINISTERS AND THE ANTI-DYNASTIC AGITATION IN SERVIA AND ROUMANIA.

THE Governments of Roumania and Servia have (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says) addressed private remonstrances to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg touching the conduct of M. Hitrovo and M. Persiani, the Russian Ministers at Bucharest and Belgrade, in their dealings with the anti-dynastic Opposition in Roumania and Servia respectively.

It is only owing to the good offices of the Austrian Government that these remonstrances were not couched in somewhat strong language, and presented as a conjoint note by the Roumanian and Servian Governments. As the Russian newspapers are continually accusing the Austrian Government of trying to make mischief between Russia and the Balkan States, it must be remarked that if M. Bratiano and M. Garrashanin had carried out their original intention they would gave called upon the Bulgarian Regency to join them in drawing up a regular tripartite manifesto against Russian revolutionary intrigues. Count Kalnoky, by his prudent counsels, has spared the Russian Government the humiliation of having to answer a number of well-substantiated charges which would have proved that officers holding high position in the Russian service, and known to be trusted by the Czar, have been acting as paymasters to venal political desperadoes of the worst type. The case would have been all the stronger, as the Governments of Roumania and Servia do not accuse M. de Giers of being the accomplice of revolutionists and outrage-mongers, but acknowledge, on the contrary, that the Russian fomenters of disorders in the Balkan States are mostly men acting under orders from a semi-official Russian organization which is hostile to the Foreign Office, although it seems to be patronized by the Czar.

There was some disorder at Jassy, Roumania, on the occasion of the visit of the King. Cries of "Down with Bratiano," "Down with his royal accomplice!" were raised, and rotton apples were thrown at the royal carriage. Amongst those arrested were two leaders of the Moldavian Opposition party.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Faringdon-road, London.

MR. O'BRIEN'S RECEPTION IN AMERICA.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, who has gone to Canada to "expose" Lord Lansdowne's treatment of his tenants in Ireland, was taken off the *Umbria* at Sandy Hook on Monday night, May 9, by a special steamer, sent by the New York Reception Committee. The *Tribune* gives the following account of what occurred as Mr. O'Brien left the *Umbria*:—

The people on board the *Umbria* groaned and cheered Mr. O'Brien, Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, and other political personages in turn. The excitement was intense. A call of cheers for Lord Lansdowne was received by groaning, hissing, and a torrent of cheers; and meanwhile the Reception Committee's boat gave enthusiastic cheers for Mr. Parnell. Cries of "God save the Queen," "God save Ireland," and cheers for Home Rule and coercion were mingled with shouts of "Down with the traitor!" from the decks of the *Umbria*. When the doctor boarded the *Umbria* he engaged in an animated conversation with Mr. M'Mickan, amid continuous cries from the various partisans. Finally Mr. O'Brien said, "I'll leave this crew of Tories, bigots, and boors." This remark evoked a fresh outburst of hisses and applause. The cabin passengers did the hissing. Bishop Ireland thereupon said, "If there were a question of cheers he would crush the wretched clique by bringing up four or five hundred steerage passengers." "That's like a threat," said Mr. Fox, councillor for Cork. "No, Sir," said the Bishop indignantly. Mr. O'Brien then passed down the ladder nearly falling into the sea as he did so. The committee allege that the passengers cut the line, but they deny it. Mr. O'Brien was the only passenger taken off.

Mr. O'Brien, in an interview with a New York reporter after alluding to the band of Loyalists who, he said, tried to make his voyage uncomfortable, said he could not wait to speak in New York, much as he wished it. His mission was to Canada. He would speak at Montreal first. He heard that his friends there had been refused every large hall; but that made no difference, as he would speak in the public squares if necessary. He had no fear of any troubles. There was no religious question in the matter, but one of human justice. Mr. O'Brien further said he appreciated the honour of an escort from the Irishmen of New York, but must decline it. He would go as a simple traveller on a peaceful errand. If he returned from Canada safely, as to which he had no doubt, he would spend a week making speeches at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Referring to the reports from Paris that the Irish intended to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee with dynamite, Mr. O'Brien said he had not the slightest fear of anything of the kind. Life was too short for the Irish party to contradict the many lies told about them; but he trusted to God that no such occurrence would happen. It would undo all the work already done, and wreck for years the future of the Home Rule party. Neither Mr. Parnell nor Mr. Gladstone was in a hurry for the overthrow of the Government. An election next year would result in the complete reversal of the existing state of affairs. The English were coming over to the Irish side, and the masses of Scotland and Wales were theirs already. Practically speaking, it was London and the London papers that were combating the cause of Ireland.

Mr. W. O'Brien delivered the opening speech of his Canadian campaign at the Albert Hall, Montreal, on Wednesday night, May 11. The audience was composed almost entirely of the lower middle class Irish, the remainder being evidently attracted out of curiosity. A correspondent telegraphs:—"Not a single representative Montrealer was present. The hall, which can accommodate 1,200 people, was only partially filled. Mr. O'Brien's speech was on the same lines as his speeches in Ireland, and consisted of a denunciation of Lord Lansdowne's treatment of his tenants, an appeal to Canadians to condemn it, interspersed here and there with accounts of evictions and the sufferings of the evicted generally. He declared that Lord Landsdowne was the leader of the evicting landlords, and that if he were beaten others would succumb, and Home Rule would then be certain. Mr. O'Brien's language was guarded, but that of the following speaker, a local Irishman, was more violent against the Governor-General. A resolution declaring "That the citizens of Motreal are of opinion that Lord Landsdowne's contemplated depopulation of Luggacurren is unjust, cruel, and opressive, and deserves the condemnation of the Canadian people" was carried unanimously. The speakers were enthusiastically cheered. The proceedings were orderly and the audience good-humoured. After the meeting Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Kilbride addressed a small crowd from the balcony of their hotel. The Catholic clergy in Montreal condemn the crusade.

VAMBERY AND THE GHILZAI REVOLT.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY, in a long article on the Afghan difficulty, explains (the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says) with great lucidity the reasons which have prompted the present revolt of the Ghilzai's. That tribe has always shown a rebellious spirit, he says, whenever an energetic and determined prince has occupied the throne. "The result of the present revolt," he adds, "will be entirely determined by the attitude they assume." Of the loyalty of the officers to Abdur Rahman there can be no doubt, as their fate is altogether bound up with his; but it is to be feared that the soldiers may not prove equally faithful. Abdur Rahman's lack of generosity has made him very unpopular, and though he is in receipt of subsidies from England amounting to more than £160,000, the soldiers' pay is three months in arrear. If he fails to gain the allegiance of the troops, at any moment he may be overwhelmed. This would not only be very disasterous to England, but the Central Asian and indeed the Eastern Question would in consequence enter on a most critical phase. There can be no doubt that Russia is doing all in her power to complicate affairs and profit by the dissensions she is fostering. In St. Petersburg the moment is impatiently anticipated when, by supporting the cause of Ayoob Khan, Russia may be able to retaliate on England for the sympathies shown by her towards Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

REPORTED SAFETY OF MR. O'DONOVAN.

THE Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle writes:—"Two Syrians and an Arab have recently reached Cairo from Oudurman, and they state that the European who escaped from the disaster near El Obeid is not Mr. Vizetelly but Mr. O'Donovan, the intrepid war correspondent. According to the report of the Syrian Patriarch, who has also arrived here from Omdurman, the European who is at that town is an English journalist who speaks French and a little Turkish and has travelled a deal in Palestine and Asia minor. He is employed as a sort of secretary to the Mahdi, who consults him on all points connected with the addressing of letters and memorials intended for 'English reading,' also on subjects of political European interest on which Abdullah Khalifa wishes to be informed. This secretary dresses in Arab costume and conforms with wonderful success to the manners and customs of the Mahdi. The Syrian Patriarch is of opinion that he has a great deal of influence with the Mahdi. From descriptions given of this adventurous Englishman, it certainly appears that he resembles more Mr. O'Donovan than Mr. Vizetelly. It is said that Sir Evelyn Baring has made efforts to establish the identity of this European; but the recent battle at Sarras having completely interrupted all communication with the Soudan, it is not likely that we shall know any more of the matter at present."

ISMAIL PASHA'S CLAIMS ON EGYPT.

THE claims of Ismail Pasha, of which little has been heard recently, appear likely (the Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says) to enter on a new phase. The disagreement between his Highness and M. Lavison has resulted in the retirement or dismissal of the latter from the office of agent to the former. He is succeeded by the Khedive's brother, Prince Hussein, who demands certain documents, which M. Lavison declined to deliver up until he has been remunerated for his services; and as he maintained that Ismail Pasha himself alone was capable of appreciating the value of these delicate services, he proposed to leave for London and settle the matter directly with his employer. Prince Hussein, apparently unwilling to allow the documents to be removed from the country, induced the Russian Consul to take the somewhat arbitrary measure of arresting M. Lavison when on the point of leaving. M. Lavison protests against the arrest, and signifies his willingness to deposit the documents with the tribunal; but his suggestion appears to have created some consternation among the Ismailites, as it would involve the publication of the documents; and efforts are being made to secure compromise. It is asserted that if the documents be published, are entirely new light will be thrown on the Egyptian history of the last few years, and the revelation will finally dispose of Ismail Pasha's claims to indemnity or sympathy.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

SIR ARTHUR PHAYRE MEMORIAL.

AT a meeting of Committee, held at Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s Rooms, London, three weeks ago, it was found that subscriptions had been received in Burma from Mauritius, and at home aggregating (say) £800, and designs were examined, showing that for this sum they could obtain a handsome drinking fountain in polished Aberdeen granite, with a large bust, in bronze, by Boehm, of Sir Arthur Phayre. From three of these designs the Committee voted for one, which it was propsed to recommend if no furtner funds were forthcoming. Since than an alternative scheme has been submitted to them, by which it is shown that for £1,200 they could obtain a bronze statue—with a handsome pedestal— the figure not less than 7ft. high, executed by one of the most eminent sculptors of the day, an R. A. The committee believing that this offer if accepted, would give to Rangoon a work of artistic merit of which the subscribers might be proud, and which would also be a very suitable memorial of Sir Arthur Phayre, have determined to make a furthur earnest appeal to the friends of that distinguished officer, and others interested in Burma, in the hope that the requisite balance of £400 may be placed at their disposal. Several of the original subscribers have, wtih this object in view, offered to double their donations, and it is hoped the example will be followed by others, and that many who have not yet subscribed will come forward to assist the object of the Committee. Subscriptions may be paid to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S. W., who have kindly opened an account with the "Phayre Memorial Fund," to their correspondents Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. Binny and Co., Madras, or to Major-General Barnett Ford, hon. secretary, at 31, Queensborough-terrace, Hyde Park, W.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette, May* 13.)

ADMIRALTY, *9th May*, 1887.

The following promotion has this day been made:—Comr W H May to be Capt in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, May 13.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 13TH MAY, 1887.

Royal Horse Guards, Major G L Wickham retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Capt C B Childe retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

1st Dragoons, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col F W Rhodes has been seconded for service on the Staff.

10th Hussars, Lieut L A F Compton retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

13th Hussars, Qr-Mr-Sergt F H Charters to be Qr-Mr with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice F Lewis, retired.

Royal Artillery, Lieut-Col and Col M Elliot (late Bengal) has retired upon a pension and extra annuity with the honorary rank of Major-Gen.

Capt T W L Stansfeld has been placed on temporary half-pay.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut H Goulburn, has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut L R Fisher-Rowe, from the 3rd Battalion, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt), to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut H Goulburn.

Scots Guards, Capt and Lieut-Col and Col F L Campbell has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut H Wickham retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut E F Clayton, from the 3rd Battn, the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut H Wickham.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt), Capt H H Drummond-Wolff resigns his Commission.

The Leicestershire Regt, Lieut A B Harvey has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Lieut-Col and Col T H Clarkson, having completed four years' service in command of a Battalion, has been placed on half-pay.

The Cheshire Regt, Lieut-Col and Col F W B Parry retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Lieut F T C Hughes has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Border Regt, The undermentioned Lieuts have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—F W Evatt and P A Boilean.

The Royal Sussex Regt, The undermentioned Lieuts have been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps:—L C Dunsterville and R L Tottenham.

The Dorsetshire Regt, Lieut N T Parker has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Major W Webb to be Qr-Mr with the honorary rank or Lieut vice R Haw, retired.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt), Major J P Miller retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt, Lieut-Col E P Ethelston retires on half-pay.

The King's Own Light Infantry, South Yorkshire Regt), Lieut-Col and Col Farrington has been placed on half-pay on appointment to the Staff.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Lieut R E Foley has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt, Lieut F G H Davies has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), Lieut J G Millais from the 3rd Battn, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), to be Second Lieut, vice H W Codrington, transferred to the King's (Liverpool Regt).

The Connaught Rangers, Lieut C T W Forth has been seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieut F P English has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Staff, Lieut-Col and Col W Luckhardt, CB, Bo Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Col E Markham, R A, from Director of Artillery Studies, to be Dy Adjt Genl, R A, at Head Quarters, vice Major-Genl R J Hay, R A, appointed Govr of the Royal Military Academy.

Col J Duncan, from Lieut-Col, palf-pay, now an Assist Adjt and Q-Mr-Genl, to be Depy Qr-Mr-Genl in Ireland, vice Lieut Col and Col B L Forster, half-pay R A, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Col A H Wavell, from Lieut-Col, half-pay to be an Assist Adjt and Qr-Mr-Genl, vice Col J Duncan who is about to vacate that appointment.

Royal Military Academy, Major-Genl R J Hay, R A, from Depy Adjt-Genl, R A, at Head-Quarters, to be Govr, vice Lieut-Genl J F M Browne, CB, Royal Engineers, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, Assist Commissary-Genl, with the honorary rank of Major, Ernest Fryer has been placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

INDIA OFFICE, 13*th May*, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotion among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Govt in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col—Major J T Wish.

To be Majors—Capts H M Rose and L W Christopher.

To be Captains—Lieuts A W Lyster and H A Ravenshaw.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Col—Major W F Dodsworth.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Colonels—Majors R M Clerk and M H Wratislaw.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon—Surgn-Major W S Fox.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors—Capt L A T McCudden, and Capt and Brevet Major W G W Macbay.

To be Captain—Lieut J S Ashby.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Col—Major R A Prideaux.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon—Surgn-Major A N Hojel.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels—Lieut-Col P D Henderson, CSI, and Lieut-Col A R Kenney-Herbert, Madras Cavalry.

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for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD
DISEASE
FROM
PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

Eczema on Scalp.

Scrofula on Neck.

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
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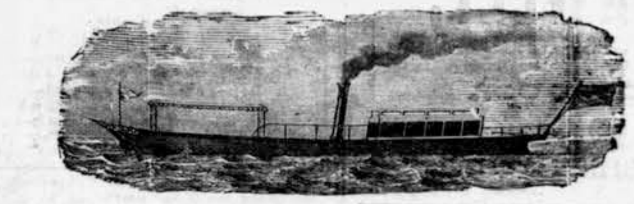

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

THE BECK-REECE PATENT
ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
For the Manufacture of Transparent Block Ice or for all Refrigerating Purposes on the Anhydrous Ammonia Absorption System.

ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine will make 10 lbs. of Ice with an expenditure of One Pound of Coal.
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A 10 Ton Size BECK-REECE Machine requires a steam engine of 3 horse power.
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In selecting a Freezing Machine these advantages undeniably point to the great superiority of Anhydrous Ammonia by the BECK-REECE *Patent System over Ether or other Refrigerants.*

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
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1878 ... £2,645,503 1 2 | 1885 ... £5,348,407 9 2
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		Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	10 Annual Payments.	15 Annual Payments.	20 Annual Payments.
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20	16 [illegible] 0	20 11 0	25 3 0	22 0 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	40 7 0	29 8 0	24 12 0
25	18 12 0	35 10 0	29 9 0	25 0 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	43 13 0	32 0 0	26 12 0
30	21 6 0	46 9 0	36 12 0	30 6 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	47 10 0	34 15 0	29 6 0
35	24 5 0	64 4 0	47 8 0	37 14 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	51 15 0	38 4 0	32 9 0

Special attention is called to the very favourable Rates of Premium charged by this Company for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, under which class the sum assured is payable on attaining a certain age, or at the previous death of the Assured (or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for rest of his life) and which combine the principle of Investment with that of Life Assurance.

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For Plates.	6¼ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12.
Treacher's Square Long Focus Camera, Latest Pattern.	Rs. 175.	Rs. 225.	Rs. 260.	Rs. 320.	—
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Complete Dry Plate Kit for out-door use.

Complete dry plate kit, 4¼ by 3¼.........Rs. 160 | Complete dry plate kit, 8½ by 6½.........Rs. 265
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EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company, having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

THIS EXCELLENT OLD MALT WHISKY
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ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin........per 100 Rs. 5 0		7.	Imperial ....per 100 Rs. 3 0	
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Extra Flowers, per lb........Rs. 12 0 | No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb........Rs. 6 0
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(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

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Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

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The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture........per lb. Rs. 3 0 | Cavendish........per lb. Rs. 1 8
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Just unpacked a nice assortment of Boys' & Girls' Straw Hats.

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IN METAL CASES.

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Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
Rs. 40.	Rs. 45.	Rs. 50.

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To be the best and most suitable Watches for rough and daily use procurable.
2 Years' Guarantee.

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

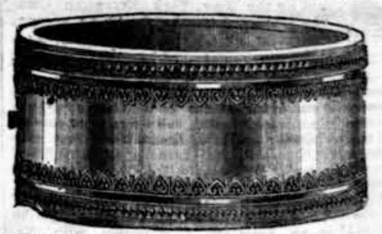
CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHRARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.



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In a variety of newest designs,
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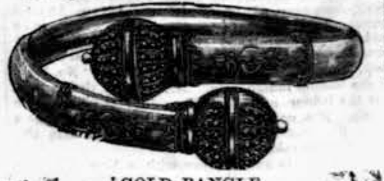

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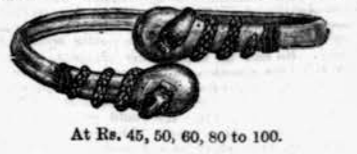

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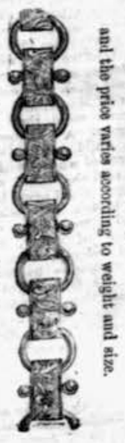
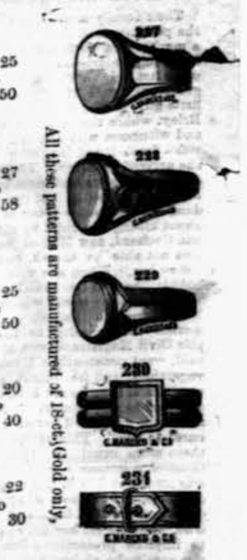


NECKLETS.
Numbers of most effective designs.
Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.



Rs. 25 to Rs. 50
Rs. 27 to Rs. 58
Rs. 25 to Rs. 50
Rs. 20 to Rs. 40
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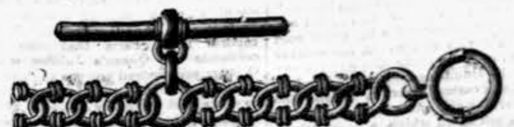
All these patterns are manufactured of 18-ct. Gold only, and the price varies according to weight and size.



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Solid 18-ct. Gold Albert, heavy Rs. 240 CASH, and hundreds of other designs from Rs. 100.

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TEETH LIKE PEARLS,

white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while its anti-septic and anti-scorbutic properties exercise a highly beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither washes or pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder: such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

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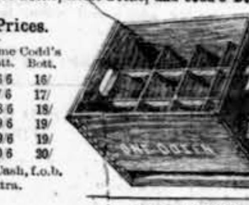

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